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CHNOUPEK INTERVIEWED ON PACT TALKS IN WARSAW

AU261646 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 21 Mar 86 p 4

["Bohuslav Chnoupek on the Results of Warsaw Deliberations; Cohesion of the Union of Alliance" -- MLADA FRONTA headline]

[Text] At the conclusion of the session of the Warsaw Pact Committee of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, granted an interview to CTK and RUDE PRAVO correspondents in Warsaw.

[Correspondents] Comrade Minister, how do you appraise the session of the Warsaw Pact Committe of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, which has just ended?

[Chnoupek] The Warsaw session of the Committee of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs was held under the immediate impression of such a historically extraordinary event as the deliberations of the 27th congress of Soviet Communists. We fully agreed that the ideas and conclusions which emerged from the congress will determine in many respects the contents of international politics and the course of events in the world, both at the end of the present century and at the beginning of the next century.

I can state with gratification that the committee's work -- the work of this, already well-proven, tool of the Political Consultative Committee of the Organization of Warsaw Pact Countries -- has contributed toward further consolidating the unity and cohesion of our union of alliance, toward deepening mutual cooperation, and toward enhancing the efficiency of coordinating the common course of foreign policy. Together with the frank exchange of views on the paths of resolving the topical issues of international relations, this fact was also the main topic of the cordial comradely talk during Wojciech Jaruzelski's reception of the participants at the session.

With regard to the course and contents proper of the committee's session, I must stress in the first place that it unanimously expressed the will and resolve of all fraternal countries to deepen even further the consistent peace policy which establishes a solid foundation for resolving the most urgent tasks of the present -- to eliminate the threat of a nuclear war and to achieve progress in disarmament. The ministers unequivocally expressed absolute support for Mikhail Gorbachev's declaration of 15 January, which contains a complex of initiatives for the total liquidation of nuclear arms by the end of this century, side by side with a ban on offensive space arms. The essential thing here is the common program of the Warsaw Pact countries. The ministers supported the idea to build a comprehensive system of international security, based not only on the military and political spheres, but also on economic and humanitarian spheres. They fully backed the stand of the Soviet Union that the Soviet-American Geneva negotiations should achieve specific positive results in the nearest future. They called the USSR's decision not to carry out nuclear explosions even after 31 March and up to the first nuclear explosion in the United States yet another expression of goodwill. They called upon the U.S. Government to halt nuclear explosion in the way already done by the Soviet side, and to come to an agreement on the control of their nonrenewal by the two countries.

I consider it particularly important that the session has decisively condemned the plans to expand feverish armament into outer space, as well as their European variant, and that it pointed out the great responsibility of those who are striving to achieve the militarization of space. Our joint and resolute appeal for a total liquidation of the intermediate-range missiles in Europe, and for the creation of nuclear-free zones in various areas of our continent and of zones without chemical weapons, is also highly topical.

In keeping with what has already become an unwritten tradition on such occasions, we also exchanged the experience provided by the results achieved during the implementation of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference. We stated that both the Ottawa meeting on human rights, and the Budapest Cultural Forum, have aided the development of the all-European process. We also exchanged views on the approaching Bern meeting on contacts between people, institutions, and organizations.

We devoted considerable attention to evaluating the last round of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and on disarmament in Europe; and we expressed the opinion that a real possibility exists for speeding up the work of the conference and for concluding the first phase of the adoption of the extensive final document which was submitted in autumn to the follow-up meeting of the participating states of the all-European process in Vienna. In our opinion, this Vienna forum should substantially contribute toward reviving the policy of detente, toward adopting significant measures aimed at eliminating the dangerous level of military confrontation, and toward deepening the broad mutually advantageous cooperation in Europe.

ATA REPORTS SHULTZ REMARKS ON U.S.-SOVIET POLICY

AU010930 Tirana ATA in English 0924 GMT 1 Apr 86

["Shultz Seeks the Continuation of 'Secret Diplomacy' Between Washington and Moscow -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, April 1 (ATA) -- The U.S. State Secretary George Shultz declared recently before the reporters that the United States should continue "the secret diplomacy" on the question of armament. Reports point out that Shultz stressed that such a diplomacy was adopted in the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting as well, held in Geneva last November. He stressed that the discussion regarding the U.S. and Soviet "proposals" on the weapons should be held in "a secret atmosphere."

Shultz made the statements right after Moscow's proposal on holding a Soviet-American summit on the question of nuclear tests. In a TV speech, Gorbachev expressed his readiness to meet with Reagan on this problem in "the nearest possible future". The speech, as usually was full of demagogic slogans and was held not accidentally at a time when the term of the Soviet "moratorium" on the nuclear tests is coming to end. According to the observers, it aims to legalise the resumption of Soviet nuclear tests, of which it is reported that intensive preparations are being made in the recent weeks.

MISKA, DELEGATION ARRIVE IN ALGERIA 26 MAR

AU271020 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] Tirana, March 27 (ATA) -- The delegation of the People's Assembly of the PSR of Albania led by the chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly Pali Miska, arrived in Algiers on an official and friendly visit on March 26. In the "Houari Boumedienne" airport it was welcomed by the chairman of the National People's Assembly of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, Rabah Bitat, the vice-chairman of the Assembly, Djelloul Melaika and other high ranking personalities. Present was also the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in Algiers Nesip Kaci and other embassy officials.

On March 26, the Chairman of the National People's Assembly of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic Rabah Bitat gave a dinner in honour of the delegation of the People's Assembly of the PSR of Albania led by Pali Miska, chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly. Attending the dinner which passed in a very warm and friendly atmosphere were the vice-chairmen of the National People's Assembly of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic and other top officials. Present were also the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in Algeria Nesip Kaci.

During the dinner, there were once again expressed the feelings of sincere friendship between our two friendly countries.

Received by Bendjedid

AU301602 Tirana ATA in English 0630 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] Tirana, March 30 (ATA) -- The President of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic Chadli Bendjedid received the chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly of the PSR of Albania, Pali Miska on March 29. Present at the reception were the chairman of the National People's Assembly of the Algerian democratic and People's Republic Rabah Bitat. Present was also the secretary of the presidium of

the People's Assembly Sihat Toazj and the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania to Algeria Nesip Kaci.

On this occasion a very warm and friendly talk took place between them. President Chadli Bendjedid, appreciating the friendly and fraternal relations that exist between the Albanian people and Algerian one and between the two countries expressed his desire that they strengthen and extend further in the future. He wished the Albanian people further successes in the work for the happiness and prosperity of the homeland.

Reception in Algeria Noted

AU301442 Tirana ATA in English 0635 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] Tirana, March 30 (ATA) -- The Premier of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic Abdelhamid Brahimi received at the seat of the government the delegation of the People's Assembly of the PSR of Albania, led by the chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly Pali Miska and had a cordial and friendly talk with it. Attending the reception was the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in Algeria Nesip Kaci.

On March 29 too, the secretary general Cherif Messaadia received the delegation of the People's Assembly of the PSR of Albania led by Pali Miska. Present at the reception was the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in Algeria Nesip Kaci. The reception passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

During its stay in Algeria the delegation of the People's Assembly of the PSR of Albania led by Pali Miska laid a wreath on the Monument to the Martyrs of the Algerian people on March 29. He also visited the city of Ghardaia where he visited many cultural objects and the industrial town Hassi Messaoud, where he got acquainted with the life and work of the Algerian working people, who extended a cordial and friendly reception to the delegation.

'Cordial,' 'Friendly' Talks

AU010907 Tirana ATA in English 0740 GMT 1 Apr 86

["Talks Between the Delegation of the People's Assembly of Albania and the Delegation of the National People's Assembly of Algeria Held" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, April 1 (ATA) -- The Delegation of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, led by the chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly, Pali Miska, during its visit to Algeria, held talks with the delegation of the National People's Assembly of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic led by its chairman, Rabah Bitat.

During the talks, which were characterized by a cordial and friendly spirit, there were evaluated the close and fraternal relations existing between our two friendly peoples and countries and there was expressed the will and readiness of both sides to develop and carry them further forward, especially the relations between the People's Assembly of the PSR of Albania and the National People's Assembly of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic. Likewise, opinions were exchanged on a number of problems of the international situation, in support of the struggle of the peoples against imperialism, neocolonialism, Zionism and apartheid. Present in the talks was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in Algeria, Nesip Kaci.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON OPENING OF 13th BCP CONGRESS

Ryzhkov, USSR Delegation Arrive

AU011209 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] By invitation of the BCP Central Committee, a CPSU delegation led by Nikolay Ryzhkov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chariman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has arrived to take part in the 13th BCP Congress. The delegation consists of Georgiy Razumovskiy, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Anatoliy Gerasimov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Leningrad City CPSU Committee; and Mariya Gromova, member of the CPSU Central and specialist in machine milking at the Kommunarka plant, Moscow Oblast. In Sofia the delegation was joined by Leonid Grekov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to Bulgaria.

At Sofia airport Comrade Nikolay Ryzhkov and the members of his delegation were cordially welcomed in a fraternal manner on the steps of the aircraft by Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Georgi Atanasov. The guests were greeted by Comrades Grisha Filiopov, Dobri Dzhurov, Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doyovn, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Stanko Todorov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Grigor Stoichkov, Dimitur Stayanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Markov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Vasil Tsanov, Kiril Zarev, Emil Khristov, members of the Soviet Embassy, and other officials.

Received by Zhivkov

AU011927 Sofia BTA in English 1624 GMT 1 April 86

[Text] Sofia, April 1 (BTA) -- Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, received today the Communist Party of the Soviet Union delegation to the 13th Congress of the BCP, headed by Mr. Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the CPSU and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.

The talks were attended by Mr. Georgi Atanasov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Mr. Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov spoke about the political and labor upheaval, with which the Communist and working people meet the 13th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party. He stressed upon the support of the BCP and the Bulgarian people for the results of the 27th Congress of the CPSU, for the decisions to accelerate the social and economic development of the Soviet Union, for the strengthening of peace in the world.

Speaking on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and the secretary general of the CC of the CPSU, Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, Mr. Nikolay Ryzhkov extended best wishes for success of the Congress of the Bulgarian Communists. He spoke about the activities under way in the Soviet Union to implement the wide ranging program of socialist construction, adopted by the 27th Congress of the CPSU about the creative enthusiasm with which the Soviet people have received this program.

The participants in the meeting expressed their conviction that the implementation of the decisions of the 27th Congress of the CPSU and the 13th Congress of the BCP will help the further strengthening of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two fraternal parties, states and peoples.

The meeting took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and total agreement of views on all issues.

Jarowinsky, GDR Delegation Arrive

LD011515 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1318 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia, 1 Apr (ADN) -- An SED Central Committee delegation arrived in Sofia today to attend the 13th BCP Congress. The delegation, headed by member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, Werner Jarowinsky welcomed at the airport of the Bulgarian capital by Milko Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee. Delegation members include Horst Schumann, member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the Leipzig Bezirk Executive of the SED, and GDR ambassador to Bulgaria, Egon Rommel.

The 13th BCP Congress will start its work in the People's Palace of Culture in Sofia on Wednesday [2 April].

Vidic, SFRY Delegation Arrive

LD012314 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1639 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia, 1 Apr (TANJUG) -- An LCY delegation headed by Dobrivoje Vidic, LCY Central Committee Presidium member, arrived in Sofia today to extend the 13th Bulgarian Communist Party Congress from 2 to 6 April. The delegation also includes Mirko Ostojic, LCY Central Committee Member and the Yugoslav Ambassador in the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Ilija Djukic.

During its stay in Bulgaria, the Yugoslav delegation also will visit the town of Veliko Turnovo, the administrative, economic, and cultural center of the Turnovo Okrug.

The delegation was welcomed in Sofia by Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo Member.

Marothy, MSZMP Delegation Arrive

LD012252 Budapest MTI in English 1725 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia, April 1 (MTI) -- On invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria the delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party headed by Laszlo Marothy, member of the Political Committee of the HSWP, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers arrived in Sofia Tuesday to attend the 13th Congress of the Communist Party of Bulgaria.

The delegation of the HSWP was received at Sofia Airport by Ognyan Doynov, member of the Political Committee of the CC of the CPB, president of the Economics Council operating alongside the Council of Ministers, deputy prime minister.

Porebski, PPR Delegation Arrive

LD012232 Warsaw PAP in English 2025 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia, April 1 -- PUWP CC Political Bureau member and CC secretary Tadeusz Porebski leads the PUWP delegation to the 13th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party to begin here tomorrow. The delegation arrived in Sofia today.

The congress will be attended by representatives of communist and workers' parties from all over the world.

Zhivkov Delivers Opening Speech

AU020714 Sofia BTA in English 0649 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Todor Zhivkov's Opening Speech at the 13th BCP Congress -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 2 (BTA)--The Thirteenth Congress of the BCP will focus on the country's development in the coming 15 years: This is how Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP, described the topmost items on the agenda of the Bulgarian Communists' supreme forum which opened here this morning.

In his opening speech before the Congress, Mr Zhivkov indicated: "Our first priority now is to carry out the revolution in science and technology, and on its base to promote the advantages of the socialist social system, of socialist democracy."

Mr Zhivkov called the delegates' attention to the three main areas in which important problems are due to be solved. In internal aspect, these are the questions concerning the all round advancement of socialist society.

In respect to international relations, this is the cardinal issue of the preservation of peace and life on earth, of the survival of human civilisation.

In respect to the development of socialism, these are the problems of mastering the dialectic of modern socialist society.

The secretary general of the CC of the BCP called the 27th Congress of the CPSU "a historic event in the development of the socialist world". Dwelling on its importance for the dynamic economic and political progress of the world socialist system, for the peaceful coexistence among states of different social systems, Mr Todor Zhivkov brought into prominence the inspiring effect which the Soviet party forum has had on Bulgarian Communists on the eve of the 13th BCP Congress.

Having made a brief survey of the theoretical and practical preparations for the present congress of the BCP, Mr Todor Zhivkov gave the following nutshell assessment to the five-year period elapsed since the 12th party congress: Despite the difficulties caused not only by the complexity of the problems but also by our own errors and faults, it was a fruitful period. Implementing the BCP programme on building advanced soialism, the BCP and the Bulgarian people have in general terms fulfilled the tasks set by the 12th party congress.

Analysing the results of the practical implementation of the party programme adopted at the 10th congress 15 years ago, Mr. Todor Zhivkov stressed as particularly essential the conclusion that "the emerging problems, the diversity and variety of the social practices were manifested within the framework of the general line mapped out by the programme." The immediate historic task set in it -- the construction of advanced socialism in Bulgaria -- is not restricted in time. Its implementation will proceed in the future, too, as the perfection of production relations will continue to play a leading role in the building of the advanced socialist society.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov laid a special emphasis on the party work for upgrading the role of the subjective factor, for the promotion of the enterprise and creativity of every individual, of every personnel groups, of the popular masses.

In his opening speech before the 13th Congress of the BCP the Bulgarian party leader paid special attention to the significance of the April plenum of the CC of the BCP, which started on this very day 30 years ago. This plenum set the beginning of the BCP's general policy, "a Marxist-Leninist policy which took into the consideration the concrete conditions in Bulgaria," noted Mr. Todor Zhivkov.

There are several main positive consequences of the April plenum, which brought about a radical about-turn in Bulgaria's development. Mr. Todor Zhivkov graded them in the following way: The plenum restored the Leninist principles and norms of life of the party and the people; it catalyzed the country's industrialization, socialist agriculture, science and culture; the April policy ensured the development of the socialist democracy and elevated the role of the individual and the people in the management of the economy, the political and public life, and in the development of the social processes.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov supported his conclusions by quoting certain data from the CC of the BCP report, which has already been handed to the participants. The national economy's fixed assets grew 10 times, labor productivity -- 8.4 times and the national income - 8 times in the years following the April plenum (1956-1985). Deep-rooted changes have taken place in the structure of the industry. The most important branches of the national economy, such as metallurgy, mechanical engineering, the chemical industry and the power generation have had the fastest rates of development. Electronics, microelectronics, the manufacturing of robots and ice and electric trucks have also undergone rapid development.

The average annual production of grain in the years of the 8th Five-Year period (1981-1985) amounted to two times the output of the 1953-1957 period. The country's foreign trade exchange grew by 29 times during the last three decades and the exports grew by 33 times in the said period. Bulgaria was consolidated as a mainly industrial partner in foreign trade. The average annual salary grew by 3.3 times. The public consumption funds grew by 12 times. There have also been great achievements in the field of culture and education.

The analysis of the problems related to techno-scientific progress as an objective law of the socialist society was given great prominence in Mr. Todor Zhivkov's opening speech. Noting the significance of last year's February and this year's January plenums of the CC of the BCP, which developed new ideas on the techno-scientific policy and the means for its implementation, the Bulgarian party leader stressed upon the need to have radical changes that would guarantee techno-scientific development. "We are talking now of a radically new situation, of totally new ideas," he said while discussing in detail the factors that would lead to the fulfilment of this aim.

Science comes first and foremost among these factors. In determining its priority significance, Mr. Todor Zhivkov said: "We need a qualitative change in our views on science's role in social life, and in what we are doing and giving to it."

Despite the successes and the efforts devoted in this field, the Bulgarian party leader spoke about certain shortcomings: science is to a large extend divorced from practice in the material, spiritual and social spheres; it has still not become a universal productive force and is still not fully utilized in the production enterprises.

A general restructuring of the scientific front is now necessary. A sharp acceleration of the construction of the technological infrastructure of the national economy is needed. This must be connected with the transfer and development of the technologies. The prestige of the creators and carriers of the techno-scientific progress must be further enhanced.

"Our policy towards scientific and technological development must be a policy directed at the achievement of a closer interrelation with the Soviet Union's techno-scientific front," stated Mr. Todor Zhivkov. "We must look for such forms of cooperation and integration similar to the ones we have already started establishing in the industry."

Mr. Todor Zhivkov spoke about the need to have a technological updating of production and an improvement of the structural policy aimed at developing the national economy. He referred to this as the second most important factor. A new unit must be established in the national economy, a technology transfer unit, in order to implement these tasks.

The role of mechanical engineering, the main carrier of techno-scientific progress, ust be further enhanced. Priority must be given to the development of electronics and before all to the development and production of cybernetic autmated systems. Bulgarian electronics must be unified to a maximum degree with the similar industries of the C.M.E.A. member-states. The chemical industry must continue to enjoy stable rates of development.

The third important factor for the making of progress in science and technology is the establishment and strengthening of the self-governing socialist organizations. Their functioning and development must be based on the principle of collective and single management and the aim, according to Mr. Zhivkov, is to cut the red tape in the economy and to embark upon a new way of planning and management. The self-governing organizations must be given all the necessary rights in order to make them capable of making their own decisions in respect to the planning and the development of the production, trade, scientific research and transference activities.

The turning of these organizations into true commodity producers is the fourth factor according to Mr. Todor Zhivkov. Their main task is to co-ordinate production with the domestic and foreign markets' requirements for quality, quantity, variety and cost.

These are the conditions that would bolster the competitiveness of the self-governing organizations. They will encourage economic initiative, provide incentives to the personnel groups and make them responsible for the results of their own work. This is in fact the essence of the economic mechanism.

The secretary general of the CC of the BCP spoke with great concern about need to improve the managing of the national economy on the basis of the consistent application and development of the Leninist principle of democratic centralism, and through the further improvement of the planning principle in the society's economic and social development.

The secretary general stated that the establishment of a professional attitude on the part of the management executives towards their work is a task of prime political importance.

The provision of better economic information plays an important role in the improvement of the management of the national economy. The deforming of this information, the fabrication of reports and the pomposity must be combatted by all possible means. "The overcoming and erradicating of the shortcomings and weaknesses and the improvement of our economy's efficiency, rather than the covering up of these shortcomings, is our task," said Mr. Todor Zhivkov.

The Bulgarian party leader examined matters related to the BCP's social policy, which is determined by the humane nature of the socialist social system. He discussed this issue in connection with the economic development and techno-scientific progress. The principle of social justice is embodied in the foundations of the socialist society. Today the people of socialist Bulgaria are equal in respect to the means of production, in respect to labor as a source and measure of their incomes, in respect to the rights to enjoy the public consumption funds.

The basis of this equality is the social principle of distribution in accordance with the quality and quantity of labor. Every violation of this principle places great difficultires before the implementation of the social policy, before educational and ideological work and leads to stagnation and deformations, said Mr. Zhivkov.

According to the secretary general of the CC of the BCP, these difficulties could be eliminated through a complete review of the pay system, through the establishment of flexible forms of determining the salaries, through a struggle against all negative phenomena, some of which have acquired the nature of social deformities incompatible with the socialist social order. The struggle against these deformities should be conducted everywhere and all the time.

The question of expanding and deepening socialist democracy in the spirit of the April 1956 Plenum occupied an important place in Mr. Todor Zhivkov's opening speech before the 13th congress. Now the personnel, through the collective bodies elected by it, will direct its own self-governing organisation.

"This is a qualitatively new political task and function, for it implies a participation in management, a self-management, a new historic step along the road to the man of labour and personnel turning from a subject to an agent of social managment", Mr. Todor Zhivkov noted, and he explained that this is a question of a step-by-step transition from "rule in the name of the people" to rule by the people itself.

The objective conditions for the development of socialist democracy were classified by the Bulgarian party leader under four categories: The essence of self-governing organisation as a superior form of unity of social, collective and personal interests; the dialogue on equal terms between the state bodies and the self-governing organisations on the basis of ecnomic contracts; overcoming the narrow departmental approach, comprehensive guarantees of the state interests, promotion of the process of an increasing approximation between legislative and executive power.

The availability of these conditions guarantees the successful solution to the practical problems in the coming period. Among these problems, Mr Todor Zhivkov formulated the need to implement the principle of competition and electivity in forming the collective bodies of the self-governing organisation and of the other managerial structures.

The need of responsibility, of order and discipline, the role of social information, of criticism and self-criticism as a major force of social development were also listed by the Bulgarian party leader among the major practical problems facing the promotion of socialist democracy.

The leading role of the BCP in realizing the breakthrough in the country's entire socio-political and economic life, in carrying out the techno-scientific revolution and in perfecting socialist social relations was analysed in detail in Mr Todor Zhivkov's speech. Stressing the need for a qualitative restructuring of the forms, methods and style of party work in conformity with the new conditions, the secretary general of the CC of the BCP pointed out that the upgrading of the party's leading role through the enhancement of the science-based and strategic character in the work of the central party bodies, through the promotion of the enterprise and initiative of the party organs and organisations and paying careful attention to the opinion of the working people.

He characterized the upgrading of the role of the human factor as a foremost priority on the ideological front.

"The development of our Marxist-Leninist ideology should keep pace with the innovative quests of the party thought and of social sciences, it should epitomoze the creative spirit of the Marxist-Leninist teaching and should educate in this spirit", emphasised the secretary general of the CC of the BCP, and he expressed his firm confidence in the triumph of the communist ideal. The main ways and tasks of Bulgaria's development during the next five-year plan and up to the year 2000 are directed at the attainment of this ultimate goal.

"These prospects of ours are part of the world's and socialism's general prospects. They are part of the overall social progress, of the peoples' struggle for a better and fairer life," Mr Todor Zhivkov said.

Analysing the contemporary international situation, complicated by the crisis of bourgeois society, by the line of confrontation on which the U.S. and its allies embarked at the end of the 70s, by the arms race going on through the fault of the U.S., by the strategy of neoglobalism pursued by American imperialism, Mr Todor Zhivkov called the issue of war and peace a "problem above all problems".

"Mankind has one common enemy: the threat of nuclear annihilation, and one common task: to eliminate this threat, to preserve civilisation," the secretary general of the CC of the BCP emphasised. Noting the significance of the peace programme outlined by the 27th Congress of the CPSU, and of Mr Mikhail Gorbachev's call for an end to nuclear tests, Mr Todor Zhivkov expressed the ardent support of all Bulgarian Communists, of the entire Bulgarian people for the Soviet peace initiatives aimed at the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe and at the maintenance of world peace.

The general secretary of the CC of the BCP stressed Bulgaria's readiness to persevere in her contribution to the strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the fraternal socialist countries, to the realization of the platform which the Warsaw Treaty member states adopted in Sofia on joint actions in the struggle for eliminating the nuclear threat and for a positive turn in the situation in Europe and the world.

Having emphasised that Bulgaria will keep pursuing its line of all-round cooperation and increasing closeness with the U.S.S.R.' with the CPSU , and with the Soviet people, Mr Todor Zhivkov stressed the immense importance which the BCP attaches to the promotion of interrelations with all socialist countries. Bulgaria will take an active part in the comprehensive programme for the scientific and technological progress of the C.M.E.A. member countries up to the year 2000, he said.

The BCP promotes and will be steadily enhancing its ties with the international communist workers' movement, Mr Todor Zhivkov said. He stressed the need for a further activation of the interaction and solidarity with various trends in the workers' movement, with socialist and social democratic parties, with revolutionary democratic and national liberation movements, with international organisations, with agrarian parties, with trade union, youth and women's organisations, with peace and anti-nuclear movements.

In his speech the secretary general of the CC of the BCP emphasised the stand of invariable solidarity with the developing countries in their struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism, with their demands for the establishment of a New international economic order.

Mr Todor Zhivkov emphasised Bulgaria's desire to promote equitable and mutually advantageous relations with the advanced capitalist states, to conduct political dialogue with them, to maintain economic, techno-scientific and cultural cooperation without discrimination, in the interest of peaceful coexistence.

The BCP pays great attention to the relations between the Balkan states, stated the Bulgarian leader, emphasizing upon Bulgaria's principled, constructive and realistic Balkan policy. This policy is and will be directed at achieving peace, good neighbourly relations and cooperation, at the further improvement of the mutually beneficial bilateral and multilateral relations.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov expressed Bulgaria's readiness to work further for the implementation of the intitiatives to turn the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons. He voiced the conviction that the time has now come for the Balkan states to prepare and sign an ecological protection treaty for the Balkan peninsula and to adopt an appeal to all countries and peoples in Europe in this connection.

"History has been kind to us in giving us the honor to construct socialism. It has entrusted us with the responsibility to side along with the nations that would open mankind's way towards the communist society, stated Mr Todor Zhivkov, in referring to the patriotism and internationalism of the Bulgarian Communists and the Bulgarian people. Socialist Bulgaria is before all the site of labor and creativity. There is no doubt: The Bulgarian Communists, our faithful allies, the members of the agrarian party, the members of the Fatherland Front organization and the Dimitrov Young Communist League, all Bulgarian patriots will devote their strength, talents, skills and labor to the elevation of our motherland to the level required by our modern age and the struggle for social progress. This is our patriotic and internationalist duty.

Mikhaylov's Press Conference

AU011856 Sofia BTA in English 1742 GMT 1 April 86

[Text] Sofia, April 1 (BTA) -- Mr Stovan Mikhaylov, secretary of the CC of the BCP, commented today before Bulgarian and foreign reporters on the agenda of the 12th BCP Congress which will open tomorrow.

He also dwelt on certain questions of the country's socio-economic development.

Opening the congress press centre (to which more than 430 journalists have already been accredited), he said that the supreme forum of Bulgarian Communists will be attended by 2,662 delegates (by some 1,000 more than at the 12th congress), representing 932,055 party members (the BCP membership numbered 825,000 at the time of the 12th congress). More than two-thirds of the delegates will be attending a party congress for the first time.

To illustrate the democratic character of the immense work done before the congress, Mr Stoyan Mikhaylov announced that 260,000 statements had been made at the biennial general conferences of the party, which contained nearly 150,000 suggestions and critical remarks on the whole range of questions concerning social development. He also recalled the nationwide discussion of the draft theses of the 13th BCP Congress, for which more than 50 open party meetings were held. Over 375,000 statements were made at these meetings, and the number of suggestions and critical remarks exceeded 73,000. The working people have submitted about 4,500 suggestions through the mass media, and another 7,000 were sent straight to the Central Committee of the BCP.

The secretary of the CC of the BCP briefs the participants in the press conference on the number of foreign delegations which will attend the congress: 135 delegations, as against 125 at the 12th party congress.

Mr Stoyan Mikhaylov announced that according to the agenda, at their supreme forum Bulgarian Communists are to discuss and approve the theses on Bulgaria's socio-economic development during the Ninth Five-Year period (1986-1990) and for a longer term in certain major areas, the report of the CC of the BCP, and the opening speech of Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP, before the congress. Certain amendments and addenda to the BCP statutes are also envisaged which was necessitated by the new stage which the country is entering, by the new conditions in party life.

The secretary of the CC of the BCP explained that the emphasis in the work of the party, of all levels of management, of the whole nation, is laid on carrying out the techno-scientific revolution, on linking it with the accelerated construction of the advanced socialist society in the country. This implies a fulfilment of the resolutions adopted by the February 1985 and the January 1986 Plenums of the CC of the BCP which outlined the strategy of Bulgaria's development for a long period of time. In this connection, he pointed to the need of going ahead with the process of perfecting social management, of changes in the basis and the superstructure, of changing the economic mechanism, a new version of which is expected to be ready by mid-1986. Of course, all this will lead to personnel changes, too.

Mr Stoyan Mikhaylov gave detailed answers to the numerous questions put to him by the journalists.

ANTONOV RETURNS FROM ROME TRIAL ORDEAL

AU020828 Sofia BTA in English 0812 GMT 2 Apr 86

["Sergey Antonov Welcomed Back to Bulgaria" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 2 (BTA) -- Mr. Sergey Antonov returned to Bulgaria late last night 1,222 days after his arrest in Rome on slanderous charges of complicity in the attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II and three days after his acquittal by the Rome Court of Assizes.

He was welcomed by his mother, wife and daughter and by a large number of friends and colleagues who came to meet him at the airport. Despite the late hour, there were many people waiting in front of the airport terminal who applauded Mr. Antonov's arrival. Greeting addresses were read by Mr. Velichko Velichkov, director general of the Balkan Bulgarian Airlines, and Prof. Boris Spasov, chairman of the National Committee in Defense of Sergey Antonov.

Mr. Sergey Antonov looked tired, deeply moved and his appearance was one of a man who has suffered greatly. "I am very glad to be back to the motherland, to rejoin my family, my friends and all those who have been waiting for me here for so long. The truth of my innocence has finally triumphed, the truth that these are all slanders directed against us Bulgarians, against Bulgaria our motherland," he said quietly while embracing his daughter.

This was the end of a malicious provocation against Bulgaria and socialism, a provocation masterminded by the most reactionary imperialist circles. This is the triumph of truth, a truth of which no progressive man on earth has ever had any doubts about, the truth that Bulgaria and the socialist community could have nothing to do with terrorism.

TOURIST EXCHANGE WITH ITALY REVIVES AFTER TRIAL

AU011931 Sofia BTA in English 1621 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Excerpt from poor reception] Sofia, April 1 (BTA) -- The anti Bulgarian campaign, which has been launched in Italy at the time of the investigation and trial for the assassination attempt against the pope, had an unfavourable effect on the tourist contacts between the two countries. A number of firms have cancelled the already contracted trips to Bulgaria, others limited their orders. But the more the truth about the "Bulgarian connection" surfaced, the faster the mistrust and the fear, suggested to Italian tourists, disappeared, the greater the interest in Bulgaria became.

This interest has been expressed at the recent international tourist market in Milan. During the five working days the Bulgarian exposition was visited by more than 40 thousand people. Meanwhile the official Bulgarian delegation at the exchange had a number of fruitful meetings with leaders of Italian tourist firms.

TURKISH MINORITY REPORTEDLY BRUTALIZED

AU011057 Paris AFP in English 1047 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] London, April 2 (AFP) -- Hundreds of ethnic Turks have been killed, imprisoned or forcibly resettled in Bulgaria as part of the government's campaign to stamp out their separate cultural identity, Amnesty International charged Wednesday.

The worldwide human rights movement said in a 40-page report that it had the names of over 100 ethnic Turks allegedly killed by security forces during implementation of a campaign to force them to change their names to Bulgarian ones.

Some of the deaths occurred "during armed clashes involving reciprocal violence," but in other cases "available information pointed to the deliberate killing of peaceful demmonstrators," it said.

Amnesty International quoted one eyewitness account of police with dogs and troops with tanks surrounding an ethnic Turkish village in southern Bulgaria and officials visiting every house and issuing identity cards with new names.

Five people who refused to accept the cards were arrested and imprisoned.

Amnesty International said that locals staged a protest march the next day against the name" changing operation and that security forces reportedly responded with tear gas and gunfire, killing six people, including a two-year old child and her mother, and wounding 40 others."

Despite what it described as strict censorship, the Nobel prize-winning human rights group said it also had the names of more than 250 people arrested and imprisoned for opposing the campaign.

In addition some dissidents have been forcibly resettled in other regions. The report cited the case of one man who was arrested and imprisoned for two months for refusing to accept his new identity card and returning home to find his entire family gone. He said he believed they had been forcibly resettled.

Amnesty International said the estimated 900,000 mostly Moslem Bulgarian citizens of Turkish origin, comprising some 10 per cent of the country's population, had had their names officially changed to Bulgarian ones, "sometimes at gunpoint."

Other forced assimilation moves, it said, including fining people caught speaking Turkish in public, intercepting phone calls and ordering people not to use Turkish, stamping ?unknown" and returning letters from abroad to ethnic Turks with Islamic names, and forbidding the wearing of "shalvari" -- traditional Turkish trousers.

It said the authorities had also threatened fines and imprisonment for those who followed the traditional Moslem practice of male circumcision.

CHNOUPEK GIVES 5-YEAR FOREIGN POLICY REVIEW

AU261941 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Mar 86 p 6

[Article by Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs: "The World and our Country's Active Role; Between Two Congresses" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] IF WE RETURN TO THE PERIOD IN WHICH THE 16TH CONGRESS OF OUR COMMUNIST PARTY WAS HELD, WE FULLY REALIZE HOW COMPLEX AND EXPLOSIVE THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION WAS AT THAT TIME. NOT ONLY DID IT NOT PROVIDE REASON FOR OPTIMISM BUT, ON THE CONTRARY, IT ELICITED MOST SERIOUS CONCERN FOR THE FATE OF WORLD PEACE. A NUMBER OF SIGNIFICANT FACTORS ON WHICH THE STRUCTURE TO DATE OF THE SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS RESTED -- A SYSTEM BUILT THROUGH THE IMMENSE EFFORTS OF THE PROGRESSIVE AND DEMOCRATIC FORCES IN THE COURSE OF THE 1970's -- WERE DISTURBED AND CAST IN DOUBT.

The most reactionary imperialist forces aggravated to the extreme their policy of confrontation vis-a-vis the socialist countries, the international communist and workers movement, and the national liberation forces. Involved, in essence, was another relapse into their attempts to resolve with force the historical contradiction between world socialism and capitalism. An integral part of these attempts was a further intensification of the promoting ideologies in international relations which, in fact, grew into overt psychological warefare.

Thanks to the determined, highly constructive and highly active foreign policy of the socialist countries, imperialism did not succeed in upsetting the determining historical trend and in disturbing the military-strategic equilibrium. This fact could not but arouse respect among the realistically thinking politicians in the West. The struggle of the nations of Asia, Africa, and Latin America accomplished new successes, a struggle in which demands for the resolution of social-class tasks of the national liberation revolutions were being asserted with increasing prominence. This expanded the base for the further unification of the forces of the national liberation movement with real socialism, resulting in the strengthening of the united front against imperialism.

In the capitalist countries themselves there came into being an unprecedented wave of the peace movement, which is pressing with increasing emphasis for halting the latest round of the feverish arms buildup unleashed by imperialism, for eliminating tendencies leading to increasing the danger of war, and for improving the international situation.

In this tenacious, truly dialectical encounter of conflicting forces, the Soviet Communists elaborated at their 26th congress a realistic historical alternative, orienting the forces of peace and progress toward a determined struggle against the threat of global war, for asserting the principles of peaceful coexistence, for maintaining and further developing the process of the relaxation of tension, for disarmament, and for the development of mutually advantageous cooperation. The 16th CPCZ Congress identified itself in essence with this peace program for the 1980's, and determined that the main task of our foreign policy is to comprehensively assist in the active implementation of this program.

In drawing the balance sheet of the quinquennium of activity of Czechoslovak foreign policy between the congresses of our party, we can note that despite the international situation, particularly aggravated in the past 3 years, THE LINE OF THE 16TH PARTY CONGRESS WAS BEING CONSISTENTLY FULFILLED FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE CSSR AS WELL AS FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE ENTIRE COMMUNITY OF SOCIALIST COUNTRIES.

Face to face with the growing aggressiveness of imperialism, not only the bilateral and multilateral peace initiatives of our country, of the Soviet Union, and of the other socialist countries became more important, but also the endeavor for reinforcing the unity, cohesion, and cooperation of the states of the socialist community, the strengthening of the Warsaw Pact, the deepening of the process of socialist economic integration, and the no less important scientific-technological cooperation among the fraternal states. This was quite unequivocally shown in the conclusions of the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee in Prague in January 1983, and to the same extent also in the conclusions of its Sofia session in October 1985.

The World Assembly for Peace and Life and Against Nuclear War, which resulted in mighty peace manifestation of the world peace forces, was held in Prague in 1983.

In the spirit of the endeavor to further strengthen the unity of the socialist countries, we made an active appearance at the important meeting of leading party and state officials of the seven socialist countries in Moscow in June 1983.

The signing of the protocol on the prolongation of the validity of the Warsaw Pact by all member countries in Warsaw in April 1985 had a demonstrative and united character.

No less united was the support for the course at the M. Gorbachev-R. Reagan meeting, voiced immediately after that significant event at the meeting of the highest representatives of the Warsaw Pact states in Prague in November 1985.

We also fully put across the Czechoslovak contribution to unity and cooperation in the course of the very important CEMA consultation on the highest level in Moscow in June 1984, at the 41st (extraordinary) CEMA session on questions of scientific-technological progress of the member countries in December 1985, as well as in the course of the regular annual CEMA meetings on the prime ministerial level.

It is definitely not the fault of the socialist countries that in recent years Europe has become a region with serious international tension. Imperialism is to blame for this, above all American imperialism, particularly in connection with the NATO decision to deploy new first-strike nuclear missiles on the territories of some West European countries. With the USSR and the GDR, we responded with defensive retaliatory measures.

With the greatest determination we are in favor of halting the deployment of intermediate-range nuclear systems and of resolving this problem in accordance with the latest USSR proposals. We are also fully in favor of zones without nuclear and chemical weapons in various parts of Europe, as is, after all, also written in the Warsaw Pact's Sofia declaration on October 1985.

In this connection, one has to recall the joint GDR-CSSR initiative of September 1985, aimed at establishing a chemical weapon-free zone in central Europe.

THUS, IN THE JOINT DIPLOMACY OF THE FRATERNAL SOCIALIST COUNTRIES WITHIN THE WARSAW PACT AND CEMA FRAMEWORK, THE CONTRIBUTION OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S ACTIVITY FULLY CORRESPONDED TO THE CSSR'S POSITION AND ROLE IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

Czechoslovakia has always attached great importance to the development of bilaterial relations with the fraternal countries. The model for bilaterial cooperation was and is our relations with the Soviet Union, with which we are united by ties of profound friendship and firm solidarity. Between congresses, these relations further deepened in all spheres.

Comrade G. Husak said from the lectern at the 27th CPSU Congress: "WE SEE IN THEM AN IRREPLACEABLE FACTOR OF OUR COUNTRY'S SECURITY AND PEACEFUL DEVELOPMENT, AN IMPORTANT PREREQUISITE FOR SUCCESSFULLY BUILDING SOCIALIST SOCIETY."

The political relations between the CSSR and the USSR are close on all levels, including the foreign political sphere, and the economic, trade, scientific-technological, and cultural cooperation is extensive. Last year the mutual trade turnover reached more than R13 billion. Now we are putting emphasis on the qualitative aspects of this cooperation.

Since the 16th party congress, our cooperation with the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the GDR, the Polish People's Republic, and the Socialist Republic of Romania has remarkably increased, be it the development of relations in the political, economic, scientific-technological, or in the cultural sphere.

In the 4 years that have elapsed since the 16th congress, the all-round relations with Yugoslavia and the non-European socialist countries have developed further.

During that entire period the development of relations and the multilateral cooperation with the developing countries -- particularly with those that chose the path of socialist orientation -- permanently constituted an important part of the Czechoslovak foreign political activity. IN THE PAST 3 YEARS ALONE, A TOTAL OF 16 MEETINGS WERE HELD AT THE HEAD OF STATE OR PRIME MINISTER LEVEL WITH THE HIGHEST REPRESENTATIVES OF COUNTRIES OF ASIA, AFRICA, AND LATIN AMERICA.

We were striving in particular to further activate the joint procedure with the developing countries in the struggle to avert the threat of nuclear war. We are systematically exposing the dangerous plans of imperialism to incorporate them in the spheres of their influence and into the strategic plans aimed not only against the socialist, but also against the liberated independent countries. We supported their justified economic demands aimed at achieving and strengthening their political and economic independence. We helped, in particular, their endeavor to assert a new economic order, to resolve issues such as indebtedness, which has become a political as well as social problem, and the other phenomena of the deepening process of pauperization of the developing world. The movement of nonaligned states, whose importance increases from year to year, also enjoyed our sympathies and support.

On the Asian Continent we devoted particular attention to the strengthening of friendly relations and cooperation with the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in its struggle against imperialist aggression and the plot of counterrevolutionary elements.

We intensively developed traditional friendship and cooperation with great India, which since 1983 has been head of the Nonaligned Movement and is active in the solution of the most important international policy issues.

Friendly relations were successfully developed with the PDRY and other anti-imperialist oriented countries -- Syria, Libya, and Algeria.

We provided full support for the Palestinian people's struggle to realize their legitimate rights, including the right to establish their own independent state. In Africa we especially strengthened the cooperation with socialist Ethiopia, the People's Republic of Angola, and the Republic of Mozambique. We continued to support the people of South Africa and Namibia in their struggle for liberation from apartheid and racist oppression. Our relations with other African states were developing with appropriate dynamism.

We consistently opposed the escalation of imperialist interference in the internal affairs of the countries of Central America and the Caribbean. We supported the people of Nicaragua, who are defending their freedom, independence, and democratic achievements.

Our material and expert assistance to the developing countries served and continues to serve their independent economic and social development, and the elimination of the backwardness they inherited. Our already traditional activity in the construction of investment complexes, in the development of enlightenment, culture, and health care was continued. There are 43 investment projects presently being built in these countries. Another important form of our assistance was the fielding of Czechoslovak specialists who are spreading the good name of our fatherland in the world and whose number exceeds 2,000 every year.

We developed our relations with the developed capitalist countries on the tried and tested Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems. The extent of this cooperation, especially regarding political contacts with the NATO states, was strongly affected by the deployment of new American missiles in Western Europe. However, compared with the past the relations with the neutral European countries -- and in the past 2 years, also with those NATO states that strive for a more realistic foreign policy line -- developed more intensively.

We proceed from the fact that the development of bilateral cooperation is also an important stabilizing element from the viewpoint of creating profound enduring structures that are interested in deepening the Europe-wide process of strengthening trust and security. Our relations with Finland and Cyprus have firm foundations.

We achieved progress in the development of relations with Austria, a matter that is documented in particular by the productive results of the deliberations of Presidents G. Husak and R. Kirchschlaeger in Vienna in 1982, and recently in Bratislava. The movement in the development of relations with Sweden and some other neutral countries in Europe is encouraging.

Our good relations with Greece show how successfully bilaterally advantageous cooperation with states belonging to different political and military groupings can develop. Our relations with Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway, and Belgium are solid. We welcomed the revival of relations with France.

We continue an active political dialogue with Italy and Spain. Regarding relations with the FRG, priority here is accorded to issues of security. We maintain a permanent political dialogue with the FRG in the spirit of the treaty concluded in 1973. We established a good basis for expanding cooperation with Australia.

The stagnation of relations with the United States is not our fault.

The principles enshrined in the Helsinki Final Act continue to be the model for establishing relations among states with different social systems. We strove to further strengthen the Europe-wide process of building trust, security, and cooperation, an important stage of which ended in Madrid in September 1983 with the second follow-up meeting of the signatories of the Helsinki Final Act. Its final document then paved the way for convoking the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe. Together with the other socialist states, we were also offensively active at last year's experts' meeting of the signatories of the Final Act in Ottawa, as well as at the important cultural forum in Budapest last fall. All this was with the aim of concretizing Europe-wide cooperation in the spirit of the Final Document of Madrid.

A meeting of the ministers of foreign affairs of the 35 signatory states of the Final Act, convened in honor of the 10th anniversary of its signing, was held in Helsinki in August 1985. That meeting became a TELLING DEMONSTRATION OF THE INTERESTS OF THE EUROPEAN STATES, FAVORING THE PRESERVATION OF EVERYTHING THAT HAS BEEN ACHIEVED TO DATE IN THE PROCESS OF STRENGTHENING ALL-EUROPEAN SECURITY.

In the European context, we also strove actively for concrete progress at the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and equipment in central Europe, with the aim of initiating a process of gradually reducing the exceptionally high level of military confrontation, which is particularly dangerous in that region. The share of the CSSR at these talks is also documented by the co-authorship of a series of constructive proposals of the socialist countries, including the latest one -- the comprehensive draft agreement of 20 February 1986.

Great attention was paid to the realization of foreign political tasks at the forums of international organizations, especially the UN, where in 1984 Czechoslovakia held the function of deputy chairman of the General Assembly.

In the past years our country played an active part in asserting a number of exceptionally important initiatives of the Warsaw Pact countries such as, for example, the important resolution of 1983 condemning nuclear war, or the resolution calling for the conclusion of treaties totally banning nuclear tests, banning and scrapping chemical weapons and other means of mass destruction. We effectively contributed to the formulation of urgent appeals to ensure peace in outer space and to avert its militarization.

At our urging, the UN adopted resolutions enhancing the role of international specialized agencies in the disarmament sector. At the Geneva Conference on Disarmament, Czechoslovakia fulfilled the function of chairman of the committee for banning radiological weapons, and plays an active role in this conference's deliberations on the General Disarmament Program. Our active role in strengthening the regimen of the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons was expressed by our chairmanship of the IAEA Board of Governors and the chairmanship of the general conference of that important international organization, and by the deputy chairmanship of last year's important review conference of the participants in the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

We also significantly contributed to the work of international organizations in the economic, social, cultural, and humanitarian spheres.

IN THE PAST 5 YEARS, THE NUMBER OF COUNTRIES WITH WHICH WE HAVE DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ROSE TO 134. WE CONCLUDED A FURTHER 732 BILATERAL AND 129 MULTILATERAL TREATIES. All this attests to the prestige and authority of our socialist republic, to our peace-fostering commitment in all spheres of international relations.

The upcoming period, which in a historically short period of time must decide the cardinal question of whether mankind will concentrate on peaceful, creative work, or embark on a path leading to nuclear destruction, confronts the Czechoslovak foreign policy with an unusually demanding and complex tasks. There is absolutely no doubt that in the coming years the main struggle will develop precisely around issues connected with the real [realna] content of policy capable of safeguarding peace.

In this struggle the accelerated movement of qualitatively new political, economic, and scientific-technological factors will certainly dominate when old patterns of political thinking and notions about ensuring one's own and the general security cease to be valid.

It will be a world whose SECURITY MUST NOT BE SOLVED IN THE TRADITIONAL SENSE, RELYING -- AS HAS BEEN THE CASE UNTIL NOW -- ONLY ON PARITY OF FORCES AS A FACTOR OF MILITARY-POLITICAL CONTAINMENT, BUT WITH A COMPREHENSIVE POLITICAL PROGRAM BUILT ON A TRULY INTEGRATED SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY BASED ON QUITE NEW POLITICAL, ECONOMIC LEGAL, HUMANITARIAN, AND MORAL FOUNDATIONS; in the way the Soviet Union proposed to the whole world in the 27th CPSU Congress program documents.

We see the core of these fundamental proposals in the magnificent project for the full scrapping of nuclear weapons throughout the world by the year 2000. Such a general line of peace is unprecedented, in its comprehensiveness of content, course, and realization.

The halting of the feverish arms buildup on earth, its non-transfer to outer space, the practical liquidation of nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction, a radical improvement of the international situation, and the ensuring of peaceful and generally beneficial cooperation are not only an absolute necessity, but also a realistic possibility. This is a proposal which fully shows the will of the Soviet Union to rise above disputes, to take into consideration the standpoint of other states, to work jointly on genuine solutions which would enable an escape from the unrestrained nuclear arms buildup, and achievement of the lowest possible strategic equilibrium.

The active and purposeful policy of the socialist states expressed in that program and supported by all peace-loving forces of the world has contributed to the emergence of a genuine hope for the improvement of the international situation, to the strengthening of nations' hope for a peaceful future. In harmony with the tasks which the 27th CPCZ Congress will determine, the Czechoslovak foreign policy will also orient itself toward the concrete realization of these great goals with all its possibilities.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 17TH CPCZ CONGRESS

Chnoupek Press Conference

AU280948 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 26 Mar 86 p 2

[Julius Loerincz report: "Press Conference of CSSR Minister of Foreign Affairs, B. Chnoupek; We Want To Actively Contribute Toward Ensuring Peace"]

[Text] Prague -- We are not dramatizing the international situation; deplorably, it continues to be most complicated and the period after the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva is not satisfactory -- we attribute this to the consequences of the militarist policy of the United States and other imperialist countries. It is thus that Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, characterized the current stage of the world at yesterday's [25 March] press conference in the congress press center in the International Hotel in Prague.

He stressed the incentives provided by the recent 27th CPSU Congress for international politics, mainly in that it underscored the need for new thinking, for a new approach to resolving the issues of security and peace in the present nuclear age. The realities of our present preclude our solving these problems by military means, and a constructive and reliable way out of them is possible only if political means are used.

This was also underscored by the Political Report of the CPCZ Central Committee to the 17th CPCZ Congress. The Czechoslovak foreign policy wants to contribute offensively and actively to the solution of key problems in ensuring peace. Minister B. Chnoupek stressed that to act thus not only lies within the possibilities of every country, it is also their direct duty to act thus.

In speaking of the priorities of our foreign policy, he said that we are proud that Comrade Mikhail Solomentsev, head of the CPSU delegation to our congress, called the cooperation and relations between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union an example of socialist internationalism. On its basis we want to further consolidate our relations with other allied socialist states. Likewise, we will continue expressing solidarity with the national liberation movements and with the large group of nonaligned countries. We are interested in developing an active dialogue with the industrially developed capitalist countries on the principles of peaceful coexistence and noninterference in internal affairs.

Apart from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the journalists' questions at this very lively press conference were also answered by Michal Stefanak, CPCZ Central Committee department head and by deputy ministers of foreign affairs Jaromir Johanes, Stefan Murin, and Stanislav Svoboda. A large majority of the questions were particularly concentrated on the issues of war and peace, and many doubts were expressed about whether the U.S. will be at all willing to come to an agreement precisely on the issues of armament limitation and disarmament. Comrade B. Chnoupek said that in this respect one must naturally view matters realistically, but that he is, on principle, a historical optimist. Thus, he also replied to the question on what Europe would probably be like in the year 2000 by saying that, although he does not think that it will be the sunny state of our dreams, the socialist countries will nevertheless do everything to make the realistic Soviet proposals on nuclear disarmament a reality by the end of the century. One must not forget that the influence of an increasingly broader peace movement in the world is growing.

In replying to the question about the latest American aggressive sallies against Libya, Minister B. Chnoupek said that we categorically condemn these acts and that the CSSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs will be issuing an appropriate declaration in this spirit. In our opinion we have here not only actions against Libya, but a provocation by the U.S. forces, which are opposed to the line of the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva.

The press conference, attended by most of the 248 foreign journalists accredited at the congress, also devoted great attention to the issues of further developing the all-European process that was begun by the signing of the CSCE Final Act more than 10 years ago in Helsinki.

Solidarity With Nicaragua

Our solidarity with the fight waged by the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America for freedom and independence and for the right to independently decide on their fate was symbolically expressed by the fact that the first press conference with the foreign guests at our congress took place at yesterday's meeting between the journalists and Luis Carrion, member of the National Command of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, and other members of the Nicaraguan delegation. L. Carrion praised cooperation with Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries, and declared that international solidarity with revolutionary Nicaragua is a factor which the American Government must respect.

In replying to the journalists' questions, the head of the Nicaraguan delegation to the deliberations of the 17th CPCZ Congress stated that, although the defeat of the American Government in the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress during the voting on granting $100 million aid to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries is significant, one must still not count on a change in the American political line, which is permeated by aggression against Nicaragua. One must not underrate the continuing danger of direct American military intervention or of intervention by proxy, either.

When I asked about the consequences of the economic blockade of Nicaragua by the United States, L. Carrion said that this pressure has produced a difficult economic and social situation in the country. The government and the Sandinist National Liberation Front are striving to cope with this by improving the efficiency of the organization of the country's economic life and by mobilizing Nicaragua's fragile material base. It was a great success to achieve a relative sufficiency of foodstuffs. L. Carrion stressed that cooperation with the socialist countries undoubtedly means a great deal for Nicaragua -- it is an exemplary cooperation without any conditions, an honorable cooperation based on equal rights.

Chnoupek Statement on Poland

AU292052 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Mar 86 p 8

[Text] PAP, Prague -- During the 25 March press conference at the press center of the 17th CPCZ Congress in Prague, Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek made a statement on Czechoslovak-Polish relations. Asked by the PAP correspondent about his views on the past and future development of these relations, B. Chnoupek stressed the fundamental role of the meetings between our party leaders in this connection and expressed Czechoslovakia's joy at the great progress of the process of consolidation in our country.

B. Chnoupek said that political relations will continue to develop, that many visits and meetings, including summit meetings, will take place, and that the economies of the two countries have developed many links. He drew attention to the fact that Polish workers continue to assist the Czechoslovak economy, especially in the border areas, and said that plans are being made to exploit unused opportunities for economic cooperation. B. Chnoupek said that Czechoslovakia and Poland seek to raise their cultural cooperation to the highest level and that it has been possible to eliminate gradually some obstacles to the development of tourism and people-to-people relations.

Michal Stefanak, head of the CPCZ international policy department, added that a Czechoslovak-Polish program for economic and scientific-technological cooperation up to the year 2000 will be signed very soon.

Rohlicek, Urban Comment

LD262329 Prague CTK in English 1540 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] Prague March 26 (CTK) -- The main objective of the external economic policy of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the government is development of mutually advantageous cooperation, Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek said today at a press conference for foreign journalists accredited at the congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. The deputy premier, who is also Czechoslovakia's permanent representative in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, said that priority is being given to the development of relations with the CMEA countries but that Czechoslovakia never sought autarky and economic isolation from non-socialist countries.

It regards development of economic relations with all countries, irrespective of their social systems, as a means of strengthening cooperation, understanding and peace among nations.

In the 8th Five-Year Plan period, Czechoslovakia intends to expand its external economic cooperation. Foreign trade turnover is to grow faster than national income. The CMEA countries will account for the decisive share in Czechoslovakia's external economic relations. The Soviet Union's share in Czechoslovak foreign trade is 45 per cent, and 60 per cent in its trade with the CMEA countries. In 1986-1990, Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation will increase substantially in the manufacturing industry, especially in engineering, electrical engineering and chemical industries.

Rudolf Rohlicek underlined the importance of the cooperation with the USSR and other socialist countries in the construction of nuclear power plants, and pointed out that Czechoslovakia is one of the few countries capable of building complete nuclear power plants.

In the 8th Five-Year Plan period, Czechoslovakia intends to upgrade its economic relations with non-socialist countries the level of which it does not regard as satisfactory, Rudolf Rohlicek said.

"We will welcome greater activity of foreign firms, especially from Western Europe but also from other advanced capitalist states. For the next five years, it plans modernization of the engineering and food industries, and development of crops production -- there is scope here not only for cooperation with the socialist countries, but also great opportunities for Western firms".

The deputy premier pointed out that the 7th Five-Year Plan (1981-1985) was a complex period for the Czechoslovak economy. "Still at the end of the 6th Five-Year Plan, Western banks offered to Czechoslovakia credits in free currencies but at the beginning of the 7th Five-Year Plan, the behaviour of the partners changed abruptly. It is possible to speak of a credit blockade imposed by Western banks. The Czechoslovak economy responded by increasing exports and by regulating imports. However, there were not any infringements of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) -- we adjust international trade to the possibilities of the Czechoslovak economy".

Rudolf Rohlicek pointed out that in the last five years, Czechoslovakia, in order to maintain equilibrium in the balance of payments, had to pay for engineering imports from advanced caitalist states largely in raw materials and semi-finished products.

"This structure of trade with advanced capitalist countries is not satisfactory. In the future, we will raise the technical standard of Czechoslovak products in order to be able to secure engineering imports by Czechoslovak technology exports."

Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban said at the press conference that almost 60 per cent of Czechoslovak's trade with capitalist states is with the E.E.C. countries. "We seek further expansion of this traditional cooperation but we deplore the discriminatory practices of certain E.E.C. states. In a number of cases, there are quotas on Czechoslovakia exports of footwear, textiles and glass, for example, and the number of items is growing on the list of prohibited exports to Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries. These practices are initiated by the United States and taken over by some West European countries. Czechoslovakia has taken a stand against this discrimination. After an interval of ten years, talks are held on cooperation between CMEA and E.E.C. We support these efforts, strive to facilitate them, and expect improvement of our economic relations with E.E.C. countries, Minister Urban said.

Pitra Press Conference

LD282127 Prague CTK in English 1245 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Prague March 28 (CTK) -- The positive results of Czechoslovak agriculture in the past five years are an important factor of stabilization of the Czechoslovak national economy and the home market, Frantisek Pitra, Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee secretary, said at a press conference in the press centre of the 17th party congress here last night. He said that by raising self-sufficiency in food, Czechoslovakia has contributed its share to the solution of the global food problem.

Frantisek Pitra said that Czechoslovakia has definitively abandoned the path of extensive development. In the 7th Five-Year Plan period (1981-1985), Czechoslovakia started intensification of agricultural production which has yielded positive results. Progress was attained especially in plant crop which was developing, in harmony with the plan, twice as quickly as livestock production. While in 1970, Czechoslovak farmers harvested seven million tonnes of grain, in 1984 they produced a record 12 million tonnes and last year, the output reached 11.8 million tonnes of grain. In the last year of the 7th Five-Year Plan, Czechoslovakia practically became self-sufficient in grain production.

The intensification of Czechoslovak agriculture was greatly facilitated by the improved system of planned-management in the agriculture-and-food complex adopted in 1982. The system raises the independence, responsibility and material incentives of agricultural enterprises, it contributes to the development of intra-cooperative democracy, Frantisek Pitra said.

On January 1986, measures to improve the system were introduced. Their aim is to ensure that the intensification factors -- decrease of energy and material outlays, better economy applied in production, sped-up application of the results of scientific-technological progress in practice and improvements in socialist production relations in agriculture -- take a comprehensive effect in production, Frantisek Pitra said.

He noted that the system of social security and remuneration in Czechoslovak cooperative farms has reached a level of which only a few countries in the world can boast. Gaps between the living standards in town and village have been practically eliminated. Wages of collective farmers grew by 4 per cent more quickly in the 7th Five-Year Plan period than was the average for the whole national economy. Social security of collective farmers is as good as that in industry. 70 per cent of farmers' households own a car, 20 per cent more than the national average.

The significant progress of Czechoslovak agriculture under socialism (the volume of gross agricultural production more than doubled while the number of people employed in agriculture dropped by more than one half) has met with positive response also among young people. Czechoslovak agriculture now has practically no problems as regard qualified personnel.

While 20 years ago, only 2,800 people employed in cooperative farms were university graduates, the figure now stands at 35,400. There are now 24 university graduates and 130 secondary school leavers per 1,000 cooperative farmers, Frantisek Pitra said.

Czechoslovakia has reached a high level in food consumption, Frantisek Pitra said at the press conference here. In the 8th Five-Year Plan period (1986-1990), Czechoslovak agriculture will focus on raising the quality of nourishment and extension of the range of food products. Great attention will be paid to the liquidation and prevention of negative effects of agricultural production on the environment, Frantisek Pitra said.

SED's Krolikowski Comments

LD281224 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] The citizens of many countries are following with great attention the events of the 17th CPCZ Congress, which is nearing its close. Our permanent Berlin correspondent Josef Gafrik has talked with Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and GDR first deputy minister of foreign affairs.

[Begin Krolikowski recording in German, fading into superimposed Czech translation] The whole of the GDR is following the events of your congress with great attention. We consider its session as an important event in the life of the fraternal countries, an event which graphically confirms the successes achieved in the past 15 years. Information from the congress sessions enables us to become familiar in more detail with the great tasks you set yourselves for the future. All this is of importance for us also, because the relations between both our countries are very close and far reaching.

We are linked by many ties. We appreciate the results which Comrade Husak spoke of in the congress report. The socioeconomic gains of Czechoslovakia have also impressed us. We also appreciate the demanding tasks you set yourselves for the period up to the year 1990 and the outlook up to the year 2000, whether in the area of the development of science and technology and industrial production, or within the framework of the complex program of the CEMA countries. We praise the fact that questions of war and peace are also a central point of attention of your congress. Your party expresses itself at its congress in favor of the peace program of socialist states, in favor of the program which was set out by the 27th CPSU Congress. It is important that in this direction all socialist countries, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, the GDR and others, have identical points of departure. It is a matter of using our efforts to convince all people on the whole continent for the struggle for the removal of the threat of nuclear war, for a peaceful future. [end recording]

Mideast Communist Officials Met

LD281738 Prague CTK in English 1100 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Prague March 28 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member Peter Colotka received here today, in the presence of Party Central Committee member Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the Politburo of the Palestinian Communist Party Naim Ashlab, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel George Toubi and member of the Central Committee of the Jordanian Communist Party Samir Hadad. The Czechoslovak representative thanked the delegations for the participation in the 17th Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress and voiced support to their struggles against the policy of imperialism, Zionism and reaction, for lasting and just peace in the Middle East. The foreign guests conveyed to the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the Czechoslovak people the wish of success in the implementation of the conclusions of the 17th Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress.

Gerle Meets Libyan Delegates

LD272139 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0500 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] In Prague yesterday, Federal Vice Premier Ladislav Gerle received the delegation of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah led by its secretary Ibrahim Bukhizam, which is attending the 17th CPCZ Congress.

He assured the guests of the CSSR's full internationalist support to the Libyan people in their struggle against international imperialism and reaction and to avert the aggression which threatens the independence and sovereignty of their country. They also spoke about the intensification of all-round Czechoslovak-Libyan cooperation, in particular in the economic field.

RCP's Coman Message to Husak

AU282120 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1950 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Prague, AGERPRES 28/3/1986 -- During the friendly get-together at the headquarters of the CC of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia with the participants in the proceedings of the 17th Congress of the CPCZ, from RCP general secretary, Nicolae Ceausescu, the Romanian chief delegate to the forum of Czechoslovak communists, Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, conveyed Gustav Husak warm congratulations on his re-election to the office of general secretary of the CC of the CPCZ, wishes of good health and power to work, and the Czechoslovak communists and friendly people, successes in the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the congress.

On his behalf and on behalf of the Czechoslovak party leaders and communists, Gustav Husak thanked and conveyed Nicolae Ceausescu a friendly salute, warm wishes of good health and the working people in friendly Romania new accomplishments in the building of the multilaterally developed socialist society.

RUDE PRAVO Editor's Views

LD282051 Prague CTK in English 1644 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Prague [as received] -- The election of new members of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee at the 17th party congress was based on the principle that its action ability should guarantee that the congress line will be followed, Zdenek Horeni told foreign journalists at the press centre here today.

The Secretariat member of the party Central Committee and chief editor of the party organ RUDE PRAVO pointed out that about 40 per cent of Central Committee members have been exchanged.

The congress laid down a program corresponding to our realistic possibilities and to the basic interests and wishes of all people, Zdenek Horeni said. The program is based on the general political line of the Communist Party consisting in the speeding up of the economic and social development of society. This idea was reflected in all congress documents and in a prevailing majority of the delegates' addresses.

In the sphere of international policy Czechoslovakia and the Communist Party will further consistently support the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, Zdenek Horeni stressed. It will seek international cooperation on the basis of equal security of all countries and nations in the interest of ensuring lasting peace for the present and future generations.

The 17th Communist Party Congress has worked out high-principled and far-reaching plans and outlined ways of their implementation. It matter-of-factly and critically evaluated the results achieved in Czechoslovak society and pointed out the existing shortcomings. This frank debate about shortcomings was a manifestation of the party's inner strength, Zdenek Horeni stressed. He added that the energy of plans must now be transferred to the sphere of practical deeds in harmony with the principle of unity of words and deeds which was again stressed by the congress. The further development must ensure a more effective, economic and intensive use of the considerable potential of the country, Zdenek Horeni said stressing that there exists all preconditions for the implementation of these new tasks.

COMMENTARY ON 17TH CPCZ CONGRESS RESOLUTIONS

LD292311 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Zdenek Thomas commentary entitled: "To Translate the Resolutions of the 17th CPCZ Congress Speedily Into Practical Actions"]

[Text] Many of you have surely asked yourself the following question this week: What made our 17th party congress, in contrast to the previous ones, exceptional? We shall probably agree the reply that this is seen already by the preparation that went into it and by the discussion by all the people on the documents submitted. After all, almost 12,000 proposals and observations have arrived on the draft of the Main Guidelines of our Further Economic and Social Development Up to Year 2,000. Their content enriched the conclusions of the congress.

The congress was also significant in its gauging of the results of the past 15 years and the Seventh 5-Year Plan compared to the outlook for the next 15 years, and in fact beyond the current millenium. It was also significant in its support for the peace proposals of the Soviet Union and the intentions of international cooperation with other socialist countries. Concentrated attention was given to social programs and to the possibilities for their implementation, which depends on how shall we face the economic tasks.

On the basis of the stimulus of the congress, a new constitution and many other laws will be drafted, which reflect improvements which have come about. Ahead of us is a broad international cooperation in protecting the environment. The draft party statutes were approved. The critical and self-critical spirit of the congress, carried out in the climate of communist mindfulness of principles and creative activitiy also aroused attention. And I am aware that I have far from exhausted everything that characterized the deliberations and the content of six resolutions and two documents adopted by the 17th party congress.

What, therefore, is the most important thing the 17th congress has brought about? The most important thing is that idea which literally permeates all congress conclusions. It is the requirement for the accelerated forward movement of our society, with the important condition, expressed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee in the following words: We do not tolerate anywhere contradiction between words and deeds.

Yes, the most daring plans for the intensification of the economic and social development and our thinking would not lead to the desired result if they did not find support in the deeds of each of us. And as it has arisen from the congress deliberation, the party can continue to lean on the initiative of all those who support through concrete deeds, the party's policy.

These are our guarantees which, of course, are not borne easily. This idea, too, was voiced on many occasions from the congress rostrum. I recall the speech made by Miroslav Valek, national artist and Slovak minister of culture, who said that each new act, each departure from mediocrity and ordinariness meets sometime with a lack of understanding.

But the party does not remain idle. Never before has it devoted so much patient effort n explaining the rudiment of socialism: We can allocate to personal and social consumption only so much as we create in the economic sphere. This is seemingly quite simple. I deliberately use the word seemingly. After all, Comrade Husak did not make any secret of the fact in his speech at the congress that the annual growth of the national income by 3.5 percent secured in essense by the growth of labor productivity, is a minimal task. And despite this, the party Central Committee had had to wage, literally a political struggle for this task with the economic management sphere.

Yes, to push through new things is a difficult process. We have however enough strength to achieve this. This is also because the party program, as we convince ourselves daily, is in harmony with the interests of all of us. We all want to translate the resolutions of the 17th congress as speedily as possibly into practical actions. In other words: actions for the future, this is our daily work, for happy peaceful life for all of us.

COMPARISON OF STROUGAL'S CONGRESS ADDRESS

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 26 March carries on pages 3 and 4 the text of the "Report on the Main Directions of the CSSR's Economic and Social Develo-ment in the Years 1986-90 and the Prospects up to the Year 2000" submitted by Lubomir Strougal, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Member, on 25 March 1986 at the 17th CPCZ Congress in Prague. The RUDE PRAVO has been compared with the Prague Domestic Service Czech and Slovak version published in the 27 March Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, pages D 10-30, revealing the following variations: Page D 13, paragraph one, line two reads...118

Development of Basic Indexes of the Development of the National Economy in the Seventh and Eight Quinquenniums.

	INDEXES		TOTAL VOLUME IN KCS BILLIONS
	1985/80	1990/85	-- 1990
		MAIN DIRECTIONS	
Gross National Income Created	111.5	118-119	731.6-738.0
Gross Industrial Production (in 1984 prices)	113.0*	115-118	923.6-946
Construction (ZSV) Performed by Construction Organizations (in 1985 prices)	98.9	110	104.7
Gross Agricultural Production (in 1980 prices)	109.1	106.3	119.8
Total for 5 Years	109.8	106-107	
Personal Consumption	105.0	111.6	323.8
Material Social Consumption	123.2	131.5	141.5
Overall Volume of Investments		111-114.5	185.7-191.5
Total for 5 Years	102.5	110-112	891-907

*In prices of 1977 the index in 1985/80 amounts to 114.8 (correcting date and supplying development table)

Page D 15, paragraph four, line four reads... degree of self-sufficiency. We continue to emphasize the priority development of plant production at the envisaged 6-7 percent growth of agricultural production for the quinquennium. The average annual grain harvest is to amount to 11.5 million metric tons, 600,000 metric tons more than in the seventh quinquennium; the figure for fodder crops, in terms of hay, is 16.5 million metric tons. The production of oleaginous... (supplying additional data)

Same page, same paragraph, last line reads... degree of their utility. We will continue developing animal production, in harmony with the social needs and bearing in mind our own sources of fodder... (supplying additional passage)

Page D 27, paragraph one, line six reads... through society-wide interests. All that we intend to carry out in the management system has a common denominator -- the activation of working collectives in the socialist economy and the society. That is why the main directions are placing such a great emphasis on the broad implementation of the working people's participation and initiative in management, thus ensuring the harmony of their interests and the interests of society. We must search for new forms and approaches to this; we must make use of the advantages of socialist competition and the inventors' movement and also apply far more demanding criteria in morally and materially appraising the working people according to their contribution to society. For this, it is necessary to utilize and expand the brigade forms of organizing work and remuneration.

It is apparent... (supplying additional passage)

Page D 28, paragraph two, line eight reads... of the national economy. The more rapid development of wages will also stimulate the development of certain, still lagging, kinds of services, as well as help improve the quality of work in trade, building repairs, and maintenance.

The concept of the development of wages in the eighth quinquennium in individual branches proceeds from these basic viewpoints. In the present quinquennium we will consistently... (supplying additional sentences)

Same page, antepenultimate paragraph, lines six to seven read... formalistic one.

In order to ensure the effectiveness of the incentive components of wages, they must be consistently oriented toward such aspects as high quality, efficiency, and all-round thrift. Furthermore, we want to strengthen in remuneration for work the viewpoints of long-term evaluation of the performance, quality, and creative inventiveness of every individual. The ministries, economic production units, enterprises, and national committees are far from making full use of the authority entrusted to them for channeling, by means of the wages policy, the rational distribution of manpower and its efficient utilization. We have created favorable conditions... (adding passages and rephrasing)

Page D 29, paragraph three, lines three to five read... of primary importance. From the viewpoint of this demand it is essential that the appropriate central agencies and production, trade, and cooperative organizations adopt effective measures for fully ensuring the consumers' demands, particularly in the range of products in demand. A more marked increase... (adding passage)

GOODS EXCHANGE AGREEMENT WITH SFRY SIGNED

AU261841 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- A long-term agreement on the exchange of commodities and services in the period 1986-90 between the CSSR and SFRY was signed on Friday [14 March] at Zbraslav castle in Prague by Bohumil Urban, CSSR minister of foreign trade, and Milko Bojanic, SFRY federal secretary for foreign trade.

The SFRY ambassador to the CSSR, Dusan Rodic, was also present during the signing ceremony.

The concluded long-term agreement establishes foundations for the further development of mutual economic contacts. Including the deliveries following from the intergovernmental agreement on cooperation in ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, a turnover of more than $7.6 billion will be achieved in the next quinquenium; this represents a roughly 8-percent increase, compared with the preceding long-term agreement. This growth will be particularly manifested in the mutual deliveries of engineering products, consumer goods, and services, including transportation, and tourist services.

Czechoslovak exports will consist mainly of power engineering and mining equipment, machine tools and textile machinery, mills, silos, trams, tractors, trucks, passenger cars, and other products; the Yugoslav exports will include sea going vessels, power engineering equipment, port cranes, bulldozers, machine tools, production lines for the automobile industry, agricultural technology, transformers, and so forth.

In the mutual goods exchange a significant place will be occupied by traditional deliveries of raw materials and semifinished goods. In Czechoslovak exports this applies to rolled material, products of the ferrous metallurgy, electric power, kaolin, and so forth; in the Yugoslav exports it applies to nonferrous metals and semifinished nonferrous goods, bauxite, forged pieces and cast bodies, veneers, and mutual deliveries of chemical and pharmaceutical raw materials and products. Mutual deliveries of consumer goods for the enrichment of the two countries' of consumer goods for the enrich enrichment of the two countries' domestic markets will continue, as will the Czechoslovak imports of agricultural-food raw materials and products, such as fruit, vegetables, and tobacco. Considerable attention will also be devoted to the development of tourism.

CUBAN JUSTICE MINISTER ARRIVES ON WORKING VISIT

LD282132 Prague CTK in English 1404 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Prague March 28 (CTK) -- Cuban Minister of Justice Juan Escalona Reguera arrived here today for a working visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of Czech and Slovak Ministers of Justice Antonin Kaspar and Jan Pjescak.

The ministers will exchange views and experience from the implementation of judicial policy and the activity of judicial bodies of their countries. They will pay special attention to the tasks set for the ministries of justice by the 17th Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress and the 3rd Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba.

NEW PRC ENVOY PAYS INITIAL VISIT TO KADAR

LD021103 Budapest MTI in English 1046 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Budapest, April 2 (MTI) -- Zhu Ankang, ingoing ambassador of the People's Republic of China to Hungary, paid an introductory visit on Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, at the Budapest headquarters of the Central Committee Wednesday [2 April].

MAROTHY-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR BCP CONGRESS

LD011434 Budapest MTI in English 1409 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Budapest, April 1 (MTI) -- Headed by Laszlo Marothy, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, a party delegation left for Sofia Tuesday to attend the 13th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party. The delegation includes Szigrid Peter, first secretary of the HSWP Committee of County Tolna, and Gyula Gyovai, Hungarian ambassador to Sofia, who is to join them in the Bulgarian capital.

Present at the airport departure was Georgi Pangelov, charge d'affaires ad interim at the Budapest Embassy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DEFEATS MINISTER ON AMENDMENT

WA020620 Paris LE MONDE in French 22 Mar p 25

[Text] Breaking with its customary discretion, on 20 March the Hungarian parliament adopted a property transferrence tax bill amendment that Minister of Finance Istvan Hetenyi had twice refused to accept. A deputy, Frigyes Palosi, proposed the idea of reducing the transference tax twice, but each time the minister opposed it. This refusal did not dissuade the deputy from proposing his amendment again. After the president of the Chamber demanded a vote, the deputies adopted the new law, with the amendment, 193 to 90. The new law reduces from 5 percent to 2 percent the tax on buying and selling real estate, which appears to be a new encouragement to the Hungarian private sector.

The present session is also supposed to discuss liberalization of the press legislation that is now in force.

U.S. ACCUSED OF 'PROVOCATION' VIS-A-VIS LIBYA

AU011158 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 27 Mar 86 p 2

[Major Jerzy Markowski commentary: "Maneuvers -- A Calculated Armed Expedition"]

[Text] What is happening off the Libyan coast ceased to be maneuvers long ago, if ever they were maneuvers in the first place. For there is no question here of an unexpected incident, but of a kind of "punitive expedition" against Libya from the very beginning, something that was calculated, premeditated, and planned earlier. After all, it was preceded by a long anti-Libyan psychological and propaganda war, involving a financial, technological, and trade embargo by Washington. The misrable results of this have made the White House and the Pentagon resort to the pirate-like method of sending an armada with the clear purpose of provoking a confrontation. This they have done with complete arrogance and ignorance in the eyes of the world, and not for the first time. Such is the nature of Washington's current confrontation policy on a global scale.

The voices on the other side of the ocean trying to justify the American aggression at any price also sound unconvincing and downright cynical. Let us not shirk from using the word "aggression," because that is the nature of the American intervention. For the military Goliath has set out with no other purpose than to aim a few punches at David. After all, what does a Libyan Army of 73,000 men, of whom 58,000 are land-based, mean against a 2.5 million man American Army armed with the most modern weapons thinkable? The fleet consisting of 3 aircraft carriers, destroyers, frigates, and smaller warships, as well as over 240,000 combat aircraft, is a force capable not only of causing a crisis, but also of waging a local war. It is for this purpose that this armada has been assembled in the Mediterranean and disguised in the cloak of maneuvers. And today is not the first day that the American plan to hold these is known. All that was needed was a pretext, and the Pentagon calculated that Libya would supply the pretext by attacking the American fleet and support aircraft. When nothing of the sort occurred after three routine operations, a fourth maneuver was applied, the crossing of the line in the Gulf of Sidra which is regarded as Libyan territorial waters. Thus, the Americans were clearly guided by a plan to increase the tension and turn it into armed clashes. And this is what happened. It is therefore no wonder that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said at a rally in Tripoli: "We are in a time of war, a time of confrontation. We have decided that the Gulf of Sidra is ours. We have decided to offer our blood for this cause." The extent of the false argumentation of the United States, trying to whitewash its own military operations against Libya, is best illustrated by the fact that Western observers in the Maghreb have said that American aircraft attacked Libyan targets before any Libyan missiles were fired, in other words these attacks were completely uncalled for.

The development of military events, encouraged by the Americans with a lack of concern, has caused justifiable anxiety in the world, especially among the Mediterranean countries. For the provocative military operations in this part of the world threaten peace and security on a much wider scale. The initator of these operations, in the person of the American President, has himself said many times that regional conflicts are a potential danger to the whole of international society. And it is difficult to deny the truth of these statements. If only actions would conform to words...

Let us draw attention to the Soviet reaction to the events off the Libyan coast. One cannot deny their moderate tone and expressed desire for peace. There is hope in the world of M. Gorbachev and in the clearly-formulated proposals to make the Mediterranean a zone of lasting peace. "We are ready to proceed directly to talks on this subject," said the Soviet leader, although the subject at hand is no trifle -- the withdrawal of all nuclear-armed ships from the Mediterranean, including Soviet ones, and a start on confidence-building measures in this vital region. This is a great issue. Its importance is brought to mind not just by the demonstration of American strength, but rather by a feeling of political common sense and responsibility for peace and for the development of the international situation. This is a far-sighted policy. How different it is to the sowing of conflicts beloved by the United States and confirmed in the latest events. The lessons of today teach us that one cannot settle anything by force.

Political adventurism coupled with brute military force has no raison d'etre and no future in a sensitive world like today's. It threatens the world with incalculable consequences. That is why the anxiety concerning the Libyan situation is so authentic and widespread, and that is why the protests and condemnation of the American aggression are not growing silent. Vis-a-vis this issue, the stance of the Government and people of Italy, a country bound to the United States by allied bonds, is highly typical. However, an honest assessment of the situation and of the aggressive American actions has clearly gained the upper hand. Thus, unceremonious disregard of everyone and everything, arrogance, "looking down" on the whole world, and armed expeditions in colonial style are causing not only distaste among the United States' NATO allies, but opposition as well. The slogan for the future is peace, not through force, but along the road of agreements.

GORYWODA PRESENTS DRAFT SOCIOECONOMIC PLAN

LD012139 Warsaw PAP in English 1826 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 1: At a meeting with the press, head of the Government Planning Commission and vice-premier Manfred Gorywoda presented chances for Poland's economic development and better meeting of society's needs, presenting a preliminary draft of the 1986-1990 national socio-economic plan.

The most important task of the plan, to put the economy on the road of a balanced and effective development necessary to ensure steady improvement in society's living standards, must be attained under complex circumstances. The current quinquennium will be a period of the smallest rise in the number of the population in work age over the four decades. It will amount to about 340,000 people (1.6 million in 1971-1975 and 1.2 million in 1976-1980). This is accompanied also by the lingering demographic boom of youth in school age, an increase by about 750,000 and an expected further rise in the number of pensioners by about 1 million. In 1990, there will be 1,026 professionally passive people per every 1,000 actively working people.

We can count only on a small rise in the supplies of inter-mediate and raw materials. The degree to which fixed assets are depreciated is high. All this coincides with Poland's great debt and the necessity to improve the balance of turnover with other countries.

Neither can one ignore external conditions -- permanent tension in international relations and the U.S. stepping up armaments. This also influences our situation despite efforts made to normalize relations. Therefore, many factors making our situation difficult got accumulated.

But despite this, Gorywoda said, we see real chances to develop our economy. They are created both by the economic and social potential and by considerable reserves in many areas. The vice-premier pointed to the fact that the main condition will be to make better use of the existing production factors, to improve discipline and organization of labour, and to more effectively manage production assets, inter-mediate and raw materials, and energy.

Losses of the nominal working time are put in Poland today at 15-20 per cent. They could be limited through better discipline and organization, and the reduction of these losses to 10 per cent would equal the rise in employment by about 500,000 people. The pace of investments is expected to be sped up, and these processes restructured. The adopted line consists in selective modernization and production investments which would create conditions for a swift rise in production and higher labour productivity. The development of modern industrial branches and the processing industry, including agricultural and food processing ones, will be swifter.

The draft programme envisages the development of consumption, an increase in the supplies of foodstuffs and industrial products, and a slower pace of inflation. It also stipulates for gradual solutions to housing problems and those of education and health service. Outlays on the food industry as well as deliveries of means of production for agriculture will grow. The size of new housing construction is to be greater by 10 per cent.

SEJM TO CONVENE 7TH SESSION 9-10 APR; AGENDA

LD011954 Warsaw PAP in English 1912 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, Apr. 1: The Presidium of the Sejm (parliament) decided to call the Sejm's 7th meeting on April 9 and 10.

The agenda of the meeting provides for a report on motions submitted during the parliamentary election campaign, the first reading of a bill on principles of youth's participation in political, social, economic, and cultural life, a government report on implementation of the law on principles of new pay systems in factories, a report of the committee for cooperation with abroad and maritime economy and the Legislative Committee on a government bill on amending the law on maritime code, a report of the Committee for Economic Plan, Budget and Finances, the Committee for Self-government Affairs, and the Legislative Committee on a government bill amending the law on mixed-stock enterprises, and questions and interpelations.

In connection with the retirement of head of the Sejm chancellery Kazimierz Switala, the Sejm Presidium recalled him from this post, expressing appreciation and thanks for his many-year work. The Sejm Presidium called Maciej Wirowski, Poland's recent ambassador to the GDR, to the office of the head of the Sejm Chancellery.

MICHALEK, OLESIAK SUMMARIZE JOINT SESSION

LD012322 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] The implementation of the resolution of the joint 11th plenum about rural and agricultural development and also the attainment of Polish self-sufficiency in food was assessed today at a joint session of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and the Presidium of the Supreme Committee of the ZSL.

[Begin recording] [Zbigniew Michalek, secretary of the Mixed Commission for Agricultural affairs and PZPR secretary] The meeting of the Politburo and the Presidium of the ZDL Supreme Committee has carried out an evaluation of the implementation of the resolution of the 11th Plenum. It comes as no surprise to us both, myself and Comrade Olesiak, that the countryside considers the plenum almost historic, as it is a sort of small constitution of rural rights.

At this meeting of the Politburo and Presidium we evaluated the advantages and disadvantages of the implementation. As regards the advantages, we have what comrades here present and, I presume, television viewers feel -- that the food market has become a decent market. The rebuilding of this market was faster than that of others, but our place of work, that is the soil and the people, was probably least damaged, due to all those changes which have taken place. We judged that, insofar as industry could afford, it supplied means of production which, if we accept that a situation existed in which, I'm sorry to say, it was difficult to work without even the simplest tools -- this has not been solved. [as heard]

More machines have been supplied and it is desirable that they should be still better; we have already, this year, a better situation in fertilizers than last year. That is on the positive side. On the negative side, one would wish more and better means of production and also use of those reserves that exist in Polish agriculture. They exist, I would say, in the material sphere, but still more in the sphere of peoples' consciousness; they should be capable of being mobilized, for the purpose of attaining higher production by 30 percent. All our scientific studies indicate that such higher production is achieved by farmers who are more aware.

[Kazimierz Olesiak, secretary of the Supreme Committee of the ZSL] Yes, but most of these reserves must be mobilized with help and greater effort on the part of the rest of the entire economy. In other words, through increasing the supply of means of production and also maintaining the tempo of increase of investment in the food economy to the same degree as the tempo of increase of investment in the entire economy in the closest future, the next few years, the National Economic Plan for the years 1986-90. And this is probably a fundamental matter, most frequently raised today at the joint session. But not only this. Matters of education, culture, improvements in the living conditions of rural society were raised. Much has been done in this field, but much must still be done.

[Michalek] We have been authorized by the Politburo and Supreme Committee Presidium, both of us, to thank all Polish farmers from all sectors, all agricultural organizations, all those who work in the countryside, and workers in the city who supply agriculture with industrial products, for their work hitherto, and ask them for more, as more would come in useful. If we do this today, omitting 1 April from our deliberations -- which, by the way, is a very good date for me -- we are doing this essentially at the start of spring and its work, and we wish all farmers the satisfaction of their work, which is most frequently expressed during the harvest. [end recording]

At today's meeting the Central Committee Politburo also expressed support for the lofty contents expressed in the Soviet stance as presented on 29 March in a television interview with Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The Politburo was also acquainted with the report on the official friendly visit of the delegation of the LCY Central Committee headed by Vidoje Zarkovic, and the results of the friendly working visit in Poland of Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP. The Politburo approved decisions made during these two visits.

BEDNARSKI VIEWS REACTION TO DRAFT PZPR PROGRAM

PM271207 Bydgoszcz GAZETA POMORSKA in Polish 7 Mar 86 pp 1, 7

[Interview with PZPR Central Committee Secretary Henryk Bednarski by GAZETA POMORSKA correspondent Zefiryn Jedrzynski in Bydgoszcz; date not given]

[Text] [Jedrzynski] The PZPR program -- a program of the nation's leading force -- concerns everyone, and that is why GAZETA POMORSKA has enabled its readers to examine the draft program by printing it in its entirety, and also set up a phone-in consultation post on the subject in its offices. We would like to thank you, Comrade Secretary, for joining us in our campaign action leading up to the 10th Congress. And here is our question: Have any significant additions to the content of the draft program been suggested yet on a nationwide scale?

[Bednarski] The debate is still at an official stage. Let me remind you that we only began publishing the document in TRYBUNA LUDU and ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI on 10 February, and that GAZETA POMORSKA carried the last part of it on 1 March. We would, therefore, be deluding ourselves if we expected to see an instantaneous flow of thoroughly thought-out comments and analyses of the draft program. After all, it takes some time to read it and reflect on it. The debate is carried along many times, and it involves the allied parties, social organizations, creative as well as scientific and technical associations, and wide circles of nonparty people, who send many letters expressing their views to the Central Committee and other party echelons. The debate taking place within the party itself is naturally the most widespread, since it encompasses all party organizations and all PZPR members.

Each primary party organization will devote two meetings to the draft party program. At the moment, the first round of meetings is well under way. The whole document is analyzed and its genesis, function, and objectives are discussed. During the second round of meetings, primary party organization members will focus their attention on those selected parts of the draft most relevant to their own communities.

Thus, we regard all the views that we have received so far as preliminary. But we do not doubt that the detailed analyses of the selected parts of the draft program carried out by the primary organizations will combine to provide the editorial team with ample material with which to formulate the version of the document that will be presented to the 10th congress delegates.

As I would prefer not to draw premature conclusions here, I will restrict myself to reporting that interest in the draft program is running high. The views that we hear most often are that the program is topical, that is, it maps out prospects for development to the people and sets ambitious goals. There is, however, some concern over the question of its implementation: residual mistrust still lingers, born years ago as a result of divergences between program provisions and the actual practice of our social and economic reality. The group responsible for the task of formulating the program must draw its conclusions from this and will have to set out clearly the conditions essential for the realization of those ambitious tasks.

[Jedrzynski] The draft program strongly accentuates the party's fundamental ideological principles, the essence of socialist transformations in Poland, and also the need to expand the practice of people's rule. It does this, of course, in general outline, and sometimes uses difficult language, as has been pointed out during some primary party organization meetings to debate the draft....

[Bednarski] Let me recall that the formulation of the program has been going on practically since the ninth party congress, that is, since 1981. The changes taking place within the party are most succinctly expressed in the popular slogan: "Same party, but different." So what is it like now? That is precisely what we must be telling all party members and the whole of our society. A document of this kind is also necessary so that all young persons joining our ranks can glean their knowledge of the party not only from observation but also from their acquaintance with its clearly and precisely detailed objectives, principles, and program guidelines, which they will be obliged to realize together with the party as a whole.

The draft program specifies the strategy for building socialism in Poland. Any party program is a document of an ideological and theoretical nature, and this fact also influences the language it employs. It cannot, for example, oversimplify the wording that denotes particular stages of transformations of the social system. Thus, we do not promise that the final version of the program will make easy reading either. It is certain to require both intellectual effort and some degree of ideological education.

We can see here the consequences of insufficient party training programs over the past years, and of the conscious avoidance or superficial treatment of ideological difficulties. Thus, the debate on the PZPR draft program raises the standards of party members' ideological education. And we must not forget this educational function of the first round of precongress meetings as we point out its effects.

[Jedrzynski] Many readers of the draft PZPR program have failed to find in it any deadlines by which our main social and economic difficulties can be expected to be settled, or by which we should be reaching the successive stages of overcoming the consequences of the crisis. But the draft does set such time limits: I am thinking of the close of the present decade and the turn of the century ...

[Bednarski] The draft program does indeed envisage two such time boundaries. By the end of the 1980's we should, in a sense, "straighten out the front line," catch up with our whole backlog in the restoration of broadly interpreted social discipline, and bring the national income and consumption levels back to normal from what was appropriate for the late 1970's. During that time we will have to build the foundations for a further development of the country, as a result of which it should be possible to raise per capita consumption by some 50 percent. This is the answer to the questions most often asked by our citizens: "When will inflation end? When will we begin the 'upward climb'?" The draft program specifies the sets of conditions which will be necessary to achieve success with these projects.

The existence of these two time limits dictates specific tasks not only for the state and its economy but also for every enterprise, every community, and every region. One often hears a demand for translating concepts into practical terms. In this case the section referring to the next 5 years will be translated into practical terms in the thesis for the 10th party congress. In the same way future theses for subsequent congresses -- which will, of course, mark subsequent stages in the implementation of the party program currently in preparation -- will contain ideas translated into practical terms.

Our plan for the second round of party meetings devoted to consultations on the draft program is to direct the debate into two channels, on a macro- and microscale, to evaluate the program and the directions of the development processes for the whole country, and also to assess our own capabilities and tasks against the framework of the document.

[Jedrzynski] The draft program frequently stresses the vital role of the ideological front as well as that of science, education, and culture in the planned development of the country. Presumably this is not dictated exclusively by a desire to keep those circles happy?

[Bednarski] The new, extremely ambitious and exacting tasks defined in the draft program call for progressively-minded executors who will refuse to bow to routine or stereotyped ways of doing things. We have mentioned the conditions necessary for the success of the ideas contained in the party program. One such fundamental precondition will be the emergence on the "economic front" of people with initiative, with natural and cultivated organizational talents, who understand the demands of the scientific and technological revolution. This must be taken into account in the educational system and in all programs for training personnel for top qualifications. We are not going to reach new objectives by using old methods. It was not by chance that the 24th Central Committee plenum took place so shortly before the date of the 10th congress.

During my phone-in duty at GAZETA POMORSKA many callers talked about the need for higher standards of social awareness. Well, if that is not a task for the "ideological front," whose task is it? Or consider the following dilemma -- one that the party wishes to tackle together with the whole of society: How far, in the existing circumstances, should people's rule extend and what model or level of democracy is best at the present time? After all, the degree of social awareness and the level of democratization of life are two inseparable values. We very much hope that the debate on the draft party program will not pass over this important question.

[Jedrzynski] The party program will define the strategy of Poland's development for several decades after the 10th congress, and therefore it concerns the more distant as well as the immediate future. Can we, then, propose the thesis that the present younger generation is the main addressee of the PZPR program?

[Bednarski] That is the crucial dilemma for the editorial team working on the program: Will we succeed in awakening young people's imaginations, hearts, and minds? Will they see in the program a reflection of their own opportunities as well as those of their whole generation and the entire nation? Will they, as they read the party program, see themselves several years on, living in the circumstances they themselves will have created?

I am far from claiming that this has happened already. The language and the wording of the draft program require some experience of social activism, some degree of familiarity with political matters. This makes it naturally difficult for your people to grasp the program. Therefore it is up to party members, youth organizations, and educators to translate all the weighty essence into concepts that the young people will be able to grasp and absorb.

I answered many calls during my phone-in duty at GAZETA POMORSKA. I did not ask anyone's age, but from the content of the conversation I had with them I guessed that it was mainly middle-aged and mature people who shared with us their deep reflections and suggestions. This confirms my belief that one of the main tasks of the editorial team working on the party program must be to search for a formula that would be attractive and acceptable also to the younger generation. The PZPR program does indeed offer better prospects, not only for our own generation but also for that of our children. It is a program in which the life paths of our young people are mapped out in the broadest outline.

[Jedrzynski] Thank you, Comrade Secretary, for this interview, and also for your willingness to spend a "hot" day answering people's calls during the phone-in duty at GAZETA POMORSKA...

[Bednarski] I value very highly your initiative in organizing consultation posts for the debate on the draft PZPR program. This is precisely what the party needs: to discover the authentic views of the people. That is why, when I heard of your phone-ins, I availed myself of the opportunity to talk directly with the inhabitants of the Pomorze and Kujawy regions. I would like to thank all those who called to talk to me. I will now return to Warsaw enriched by their reflections. And at the same time I wish to apologize to those GAZETA POMORSKA readers who did not manage to get through to your offices on Monday. I trust there will be other occasions to meet with them in the future.

INFLATION REPORTED AT 60 PERCENT

AU281630 Paris AFP in English 1616 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Warsaw, March 28 (AFP) -- Inflation in Poland during the last three years totalled 60 per cent compared with a planned figure of 45 per cent, the vice president of the Planning Commission responsible to the cabinet, Franciszek Kubiczek, said here. Mr. Kubiczek was quoted in press reports Friday as saying production plans during the same period had been met overall, with gross national product rising 15 per cent compared with a planned 11 per cent, industrial production by 16 per cent and agricultural production by 10 per cent.

He said pay increases of 83 per cent and agricultural production by 10 per cent. He said pay increases of 83 per cent during the same period, had been higher than the price rises. Observers noted that many companies breach restrictions on pay to satisfy workers' demands for pay increases to compensate for price rises to avoid strikes or slow-downs on production lines.

The press also quoted government spokesman Jerzy Urban as saying supplies of toilet paper would be adequate to meet demand only by about 1990. Production totals some 270 million rolls a year, but demand is running at 450 million rolls, he said.

JARUZELSKI CONGRATULATES HUSAK ON ELECTION

LD291322 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, has congratulated Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, on his election to the highest party office.

ZNAKI CZASU CHIEF EDITOR ON EDITORIAL POLICY

AU020945 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1600 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Interview given by ZNAKI CZASU chief editor Andrzej Micewski to Austrian radio reporter Joana Radzyner in Vienna: date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Radzyner] Mr Micewski, the first issue of the first Catholic periodical of the Polish People's Republic abroad has been published, a kind of emigrant periodical. What were the reasons for publishing such an organ?

[Micewski] First of all, I must tell you that this is not an emigrant periodical. I, the chief editor of this periodical, and the other editors intend to return to Poland -- editors of exile publications have no such intentions. We want to remain loyal toward the Polish state -- but we have important reasons for publishing this periodical: You see, the Communist Party has recently launched a Marxist offensive in Poland, indeed even an atheist offensive. To this offensive, an answer is needed on the part of the Catholic Church and on the part of Catholic laymen in Poland.

[Radzyner] And why can this criticism not be made in the country itself?

[Micewski] Well, the criticism is also expressed in Polish periodicals that are published in the country, but they are subjected to censorship -- and here we want to be able to speak with a full voice.

[Radzyner] The new periodical ZNAKI CZASU -- "SIGNS OF THE TIME" -- is being printed in Paris, while the editorial staff works in Vienna. I think this is a relatively complicated setup -- is there a political explanation for it?

[Micewski] Yes, of course, a very important one -- namely, Austria is a neutral country, and we want to struggle here for the plurality of Polish society, without violating the raison d'etat of the Polish state. That is why we deliberately chose a neutral country and the city of Vienna, which is very dear to me personally.

[Radzyner] The periodical appears in Polish only. Who are the readers that you want to reach?

[Micewski] We are publishing this periodical for Poles living abroad, but also for Polish pilgrims going to Rome. It is clear that every year thousands of pilgrims are going to Rome from every one of Poland's 27 dioceses, and these people are to get a picture not only of Rome, of the pope, but should also be provided with literature that deepens their understanding of our being part of the Western occidental [westliche abendlaendische] Christian culture, although we are at the same time politically part of the Eastern bloc.

[Radzyner] Does the Polish episcopate not fear that the founding of ZNAKI CZASU might further burden the already strained state-church relations in Poland?

[Micewski] I, as the chief editor, will personally vouch that this periodical will not negatively affect church-state relations. Naturally we will criticize the government if it takes a stance against human rights or against reasonable social solutions, but we have no intention of doing anything that would violate the raison d'etat of the PPR.

JAILED SOLIDARITY LEADER IN 'VERY POOR' HEALTH

AU011259 Paris AFP in English 1240 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 1 (AFP) -- Former Polish Solidarity underground leader Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, 31, sentenced last June to three-and-a-half years in prison, is in "very poor" health, dissident sources said here Tuesday. He had been on hunger strike with other prisoners at Leczyca before being transferred in October to Lubsko, where he was given a month's solitary confinement on March 26, they said. His condition was "extremely worrying."

According to authorities, he was a "difficult prisoner" and had broken prison rules 74 times. Dissident circles said he was struggling for a political prisoner status in Poland, not covered by present legislation. A member of the Solidarity clandestine leadership, he was sentenced as a member and leader of a banner organisation. He is married with two children.

KOZIOL PRAISES ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH SRV

For Warsaw PAP coverage of the visit by the Polish-Vietnamese Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation, co-chaired by Poland's Deputy Prime Minister Josef Koziol and SRV Deputy Prime Minister Vu Dinh Lieu, see the Vietnam section of the 1 April Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

CEAUSESCU, OFFICIALS RECEIVE U.S. BUSINESSMEN

AU011938 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1827 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 1/4/1986 -- Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received on Tuesday, April 1, a broadly representative group of businessmen from the United States led by George G. Gellert, "Atlanta Corporation" president deputy chairman of the Romanian-American Economic Council, now on a visit to Romania.

The interview the atmosphere of which was cordial was attended by Vice-President of the State Council Manea Manescu, First Deputy Prime Minister Gheorghe Oprea, Richard Winter, Vasile Pungan, Petre Gigea, Marin Nedelcu, Alexandru Necula, Gheorghe Dinu, Vasile Bulucea, ministers, Maria Flucsa, first deputy minister of the light industry, Ionel Cetateanu and Dimitrie Ancuta, advisers to the President of the Republic, Nicolae Eremia, president of the Romanian Bank for Foreign Trade, Nicolae Andrei, president of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Roger Kirk, U.S. ambassador to Bucharest, and members of the embassy attended.

President Nicolae Ceausescu addressed the guests a cordial salute and wished them to feel at home in Romania and to conclude mutually advantageous agreements on economic collaboration between Romania enterprises and U.S. companies.

George G. Gellert thanked President Nicolae Ceausescu for having received them. Pointing to the favourable conditions for the further development of economic relations between Romania and the United States, between U.S. firms and Romanian enterprises, the guest expressed the wish of the businessmen present and of a large number of U.S. firms to expand and amplify the ties of collaboration between the two countries, and substantially increase commercial exchanges.

In his address, the U.S. Ambassador to Bucharest Roger Kirk showed special gratitude to President Nicolae Ceausescu, on behalf of the U.S. Government for having received that significant group of businessmen, underlining that he saw in it a proof of the importance Romania's president attaches to the growth of trade, of economic relations between the two countries.

Addressing the guests President Nicolae Ceausescu highlighted that Romania attached great importance to the development of Romania-U.S. economic ties, with emphasis on the special significance of the provisions contained in the trade agreement signed by the presidents of the two countries in 1975 for the free unfolding of Romanian-U.S. economic relations.

Showing that the Romanian economy had made substantial progress with every passing year, Nicolae Ceausescu underlined that Romania had a wide-scope development programme for the next five years and until the year 2000, being firmly committed to modernization, to the revoltuion in science and technology, which provides appropriate conditions for the expansion of collaboration with other states, for active participation in international economic exchanges. "Our country", the president of Romania further emphasized, "is interested in a broad collaboration with the United States and is firmly for the observance of the existing understandings, for the encouragement of broader collaboration between Romania and U.S. firms. A special role in a fast growth of economic exchanges between the two countries would be played by the conclusion of long-term agreements, the extension of collaboration forms and the creation of new joint production companies with larger activity.

In the context, President Nicolae Ceausescu pointed to the need for the Romanian-U.S. ties to further develop broadly in various fields of activity on the basis of the principles of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual advantage, emphasizing that the norms of international trade, really free both ways, entail renunciation of any restrictions, conditioniongs or obstacles. "There are conditions", President Nicolae Ceausescu showed "for the relations between Romania and the United States to get stronger through joint efforts, and prove that countries with different social systems, and different sizes can collaborate on an equal footing".

Romania's president insisted on the fact that the development of international economic relations, of interstate trade was contingent upon the failure to solve mankind's major problems. Stress was laid on the special importance of halting the arms race and achieving disarmament, nuclear disarmament first and foremost, of halting nuclear tests, and the need was underscored that the U.S.A. should give a positive answer to the Soviet proposals for the conclusion of appropriate understandings which would have special significance in the international life, for the world trade included.

In conclusion, President Nicolae Ceausescu wished the U.S. businessmen success in their activity, in the development of an ever better collaboration with Romanian enterprises.

COOPERATION WITH SFRY AT IRON GATES 'EXEMPLARY'

AU281840 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1249 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 28/3/1986 -- In the Romanian-Yugoslav section of the Danube, along 224 km, the river has a power potential of 8,050 kw per kilometre, the highest in Europe on an average. In the Iron Gates Strait its potential is even higher -- 11,250 kw/km. Through a cooperation considered as exemplary Romania and Yugoslavia build there two large waterpower and navigation systems.

The Iron Gates I has two waterpower plants (one for each of the parties to collaboration) with an installed generating power of 1,050 mw, each (5 thousand million kwh annually), and a navigation system that has considerably improved ship traffic in this sector of the Danube, once a touchstone for sailors. The waterpower plants are unique of the kind owing to the capacity of each hydraulic unit: Each is provided with six 178 mw vertical Kapal turbine sets. A storage lake covering 17,000 hectares and having a volume of two thousand million cubic metres as well as a 441-m long spillway apt to handle 15,500 cu. m of water per second serve the system which was built in seven years, eight months and nine days, the investment (nearly 500 million dollars) being paid off after the first seven years of operation.

The efficiency of this large unit determined the two countries to build another system downstream: the Iron Gates II. It also has two power plants, one on the Romanian bank and the other on the Yugoslav bank, with eight hydraulic units of 27 mw, each. The first five of the Romanian plant are operating, and the other three will add this year. The navigation system is provided with locks apt to handle tug-boats, having a triple berth and basins both upstream and downstream stretching over 40,000 sq.m, each.

Romania intends to further take full advantage of the Danube's potential. A Romanian-Bulgarian waterpower station is envisaged to be built on this river, and the Danube-Black Sea Canal, which shortens sailors' journey by 400 km, was commissioned two years ago.

RCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE APPROVES CADRE CHANGES

AU011035 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1000 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES -- Under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, the works of the plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party began on Tuesday, April 1.

The plenum unanimously approved, upon the proposal of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, the following agenda:

1. -- Report on the Sum-Up Analysis of the Results Scored Throughout the National Economy, the Formation and Utilization of Financial Resources in 1985.
2. -- Report on the Strength, Composition and Organizational Structure of the Party on December 31, 1985, and the Politico-Organizational Activity Carried Out by Party Organs and Organizations for the Fulfillment of Party Resolutions and Directives.
3. -- Report on the Activity Unfolded by Party and State Bodies and Mass Organizations in 1985 for the Implementation of the Party Cadres' Policy.
4. -- Report on the Solutioning [as received] of Proposals, Intimations [as received], Applications and Complaints of Working People in 1985.
5. -- Report on the International Activity of the RCP and Romanian State in 1985 and the Major Foreign Policy Guidelines in 1986.
6. -- Organizational questions.

Attending the plenary meeting as guests are leading cadres in the party and state apparatus who are not members of the CC of the RCP.

In connection with organizational questions in the agenda, the plenum approved:

-- The election of Vasile Mila, minister of national defence, as alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP.

-- In keeping with the provisions of the RCP rules, the plenary meeting approved:

-- release of Nicolae Mihalache from the office of alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, as he is to be assigned another office;
-- election of Mihai Marina, first secretary of the Constanta RCP County Committee, as alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP;
-- election of Ilie Matei, first secretary of the Timis RCP County Committee, as alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP.

The proceedings of the plenary meeting continue

NEW COMMISSION FOR Plans

AU011842 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Bucharest AGERPRES 1/4/1986 -- Under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, the works of the plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party began on Tuesday, April 1. The setting up of a Commission for Industry, Agriculture, Investment, Construction, Transport and Goods Circulation was approved to debate questions related to the fulfillment of the 1986 plan and of the five-year plan provision. In the afternoon the proceedings were held by commissions. The proceedings of the plenary meeting continue.

BELOVSKI STATEMENT ON ARRIVAL IN DAMASCUS

LD012244 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1032 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus, 1 Apr (TANJUG) -- "We are very glad to be on the soil of a friendly country, the Syrian Arab Republic. We are paying a return visit at the invitation of Comrade Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary of the Regional Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. Our visit represents a continuation of traditional cooperation between the LCY and the Ba'th Party, as well as between our two countries and their peoples who are connected by sincere and long-standing friendship." This was stated by Dimce Belovski, secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee in Damascus upon his arrival yesterday on a visit to the Ba'th Party of Syria at the head of an LCY delegation.

The LCY and the Ba'th Party, as parties of two nonaligned and Mediterranean countries, have always had a great deal in common, which resulted in our close cooperation in bilateral areas and within the international framework. The proximity of our orientations in the international area, as much as through the activity of the Nonaligned Movement and its struggle for peace in the owrld, for equitable international relations, for the right of every nation to freedom and full national and territorial integrity, as through demands for every nation to freely develop their internal system in accordance with their conditions and specific demands, present a solid basis on which relations between our two friendly countries have been developing so far, Belovski stressed.

On this basis, Dimce Belovski went on to say, we wish to continue cooperation and to promote and widen it. We believe that, particularly at this present moment of a very tense situation in the region, it is necessary that we should meet more often, to hold more talks and strive toward making a joint contribution to stabilization for the next summit in Harare, which we also wish to discuss with our host, convinced that this will also contribute to our joint efforts toward a successful realization of the summit. We also believe that there are questions in the area of bilateral cooperation which ought to be discussed and that in this way we shall stimulate its further strengthening.

Received by Al-Asad

LD012230 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1909 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus, April 1 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav-Syrian relations are developing successfully and there is mutual readiness for their further comprehensive promotion. This was noted during talks in Damascus today between General Secretary of the Syrian Ba'th Party and Syrian President Hafiz Al-Asad and Secretary of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidency Dimce Belovski, who is heading an LCY delegation on a visit to Syria.

During their discussion of international questions, Al-Asad and Belovski pointed out that the arms race must be stopped without delay and that all countries should engage in the struggle for peace, security and elimination of the focuses of crisis. The participants in the Yugoslav-Syrian talks noted that the use of force in international relations, the arms race and the widening world economic crisis are increasingly affecting the developing countries.

They stressed the need for urgent measures, including global negotiations for resolving economic difficulties in the world and establishing a new international economic order. In that context Al-Asad and Belovski underlined the great importance of the eighth nonaligned summit scheduled for next autumn in Harare.

PLANINC MEETS WITH CANADIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD011641 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1539 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, April 1 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav-Canadian relations are developing successfully and the two countries are ready to further promote bilateral cooperation, especially in the field of agriculture, Vice President of the Yugoslav Presidency Sinan Hasani and speaker of the Canadian Parliament's House of Commons John Bosley stated here today.

Hasani and Bosley, who is heading a Canadian parliamentary delegation on a visit to Yugoslavia, pointed to the need for greater activity by the entire international community, particularly within the framework of the United Nations, for preserving peace and security in the world and for more equitable international relations. The role of the movement of nonalignment, as a global and independent international factor in the improvement of the international situation, was particularly stressed.

Yugoslav Prime Minister Milka Planinc had talks here today with the Canadian parliamentary delegation on international economic relations, especially prospects for the faster development of the developing countries which are burdened with the problem of debts. Yugoslav Deputy Secretary for Foreign Affairs Budimir Loncar also had talks with the Canadian delegation. Members of the delegation, were interested in the Yugoslav views on the activities of the nonaligned countries movement, East-West relations, the problems of the world economy and, especially, the position and the debts of the developing countries.

CROATIAN ECONOMY CHAMBER PRESIDENT HOLDS MOSCOW TALKS

LD011906 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1529 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, 1 Apr (TANJUG) -- Ante Milovic, president of the Croatian Chamber of Economy, who is in the USSR at the invitation of Yevgeniy Pitovranov, chairman of the USSR Chamber of Trade and Industry, has had several business meetings in Moscow in the past few days on promoting Yugoslav-Soviet economic cooperation, and, within this framework, cooperation between the Republics of Croatia and the Ukraine.

Milovic held talks with Kirillovich Zhuravlev, first deputy minister of foreign trade of the USSR; Vladimir Lakhtin, deputy chairman of the USSR Chamber of Trade and Industry; and also separate talks with his host, Pitovranov.

CPSU'S KUNAYEV RECEIVES SFRY'S UBIPARIP IN ALMA-ATA

LD021017 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0753 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Alma-Ata, 2 Apr (TANJUG) -- Dinmukhamed Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, today received a delegation of the Executive Council of Bosnia-Hercegovina led by Executive Council President Gojko Ubiparip. During a cordial conversation, views were exchanged on all aspects of cooperation between Kazakhstan and Bosnia and Hercegovina, which is taking place in the context of extensive and intensive Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation. Special reference was made to the possibilities of promoting economic cooperation between the two republics.

The delegation of the Executive Council of Bosnia-Hercegovina arrived in Kazakhstan 3 days ago at the invitation of the leadership of this Soviet republic, which co-operates closely with Bosnia-Hercegovina. The guests from Bosnia and Hercegovina had talks in the republican government with N.A. Nazarbayev, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and with other republican government members. They visited the Chimkent big automobile tire factory, and also the cotton mill in Alma-Ata.

The Bosnia-Hercegovina delegation is returning to Moscow tomorrow morning, where it will continue its visit.

DRAFT RESOLUTION URGES UNITED LCY ACTION IN KOSOVO

LD021046 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0016 GMT 2 Apr 86

["From the Draft Special Resolutions for the 13th LCY Congress: United LCY Action in Kosovo" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Apr (TANJUG) -- In implementing the LCY platform on Kosovo between the 12th and 13th congress, significant results were achieved in suppressing overt activity of Albanian nationalism and in consolidating organized socialist forces. A process of opening reciprocal economic links between the associated labor in Kosovo and the country as a whole, especially in the SR of Serbia, also began. Despite that, the LC notes that the situation brought about by the events in Kosovo continues to represent one of the most difficult political, moral, and socioeconomic problems in the Yugoslav community.

Processing from this assessment, the draft resolution on the LC tasks for further implementing the Kosovo platform notes that the policy of the LCY and of our society on the fastest possible development of this province is being carried out slowly and incompletely. This aggravates the already difficult problems in the economic structure, the field of employment, and in job creation. Emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins under duress continues and represents one of the most difficult problems in Kosovo and throughout our country.

Having stressed that the activity of Albanian nationalism and irredentism is a direct attack on the territorial integrity, sovereignty, and independence of the SFRY, the draft resolution stresses that consistent implementation of the platform on Kosovo is of special importance for a stable political and security situation in the country and for the consolidation of the international position of the SFRY.

After these general introductory assessments, the authors of the draft resolution speak very concretely about the further tasks of the LC in this province of ours. "The LCY struggle for the further development of socialist self-management, national equality, unity, and togetherness in Kosovo must be carried out through unified action of the LC and of all organized socialist forces in Yugoslavia, in which context the biggest commitments and responsibilities devolve on the Communists in Serbia and Kosovo."

The development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, the draft resolution goes on to stress, merits special attention and maximum support of the entire Yugoslav community, not only to arrest its relative stagnation but also start reducing the difference between the general level of Kosovo development and that in other areas of the country. This obliges the communists in the province to make maximum efforts to use more rationally the production resources and means of production already available in Kosovo, as well as the significant resources that our entire society is setting aside for the development of Kosovo.

Kosovo's greater reliance on its own resources will not diminish the need for material support from the resources of the Federation Fund, for additional monies from the federal budget, and also for resources from other sources. Overall development in Kosovo should be based, primarily, on the pooling of labor and resources along self-management lines. The stance implicit in the resolution is that special attention must be paid in Kosovo to the development of the processing industry, agriculture, craft industries, service industry, and tourism, that is to say, the branches that make the biggest contribution to a faster solution of the unemployment problem.

The largest part of this congress document is devoted to the tasks of the LC in the development of intranational relations and brotherhood, unity, and togetherness in this province. The LC stresses that is it indispensable to overcome resolutely nationalistic passions and prejudices and mistrust and intolerance, which lead to intensified emigration under duress by Serbs and Montenegrins. In this context, the greatest responsibility for the state of intranational relations in Kosovo is borne by members of other nations, and nationalities bear their share of responsibility too, just as the biggest responsibility for the relation in the SR of Serbia devolves on the Serb nation.

"Emigration of Serbs and montenegrins under duress, in its political sense, is directed at the gradual implementation of the strategic objectives of the enemy expressed in demands like 'an ethnically pure Kosovo,' 'Kosovo a republic,' and 'greater-Albania'. Consistent implementation of legal, political, and other measures that prevent emigration under duress is one of the basic commitments of LC organs and of communists in state organs and institutions... The communists are duty-bound to fight for economic, political, legal, and other measures that will more efficiently foil the implementation of the aim pusued by Albanian nationalists to "clear" Kosovo of Serbs, Montenegrins, and members of other nations and nationalities."

During the ensuing period, the LC and all other socialist forces must pay special attention to removing the underlying causes of emigration and to establishing a favorable climate for the return of those people who wish to do so. In so doing the LC will stress that the place where all these problems are to be resolved is primarily in Kosovo and in its democratic self-management and state institutions. "They must strengthen and restore their authority and their shaken confidence by insisting consistently that legality and constitutionality are respected in every specific case of the violation of human rights and of the threat posed to personal and social property."

The draft resolution particularly stresses the need to intensify the struggle against Serbian, Montenegrin, Macedonian, and other nationalists who are trying to identify Albanian nationalists and irredentists with the Albanian nation. "It is a task of the LCY, of the LC of Serbia, and especially of the LC of Kosovo to build and develop further the awareness of the Communists and of our working people that Albanian nationalistic separatism is an expression of the class conflict within the Albanian nationality and that the progressive forces of the Albanian nationality can only be fully affirmed and emancipated by having strong links and cooperation with the progressive forces of other nations and nationalities in Yugoslavia." Special importance is attached in this context to constant ideopolitical work with young people.

In conclusion the document stresses that, despite the well-known principles implicit in our foreign policy, the People's Socialist Republic of Albania continues to meddle in Yugoslavia's internal affairs. Irredentist and nationalistic indoctrination of our citizens, which is inspired and organized from the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, represents a serious threat to peace and security in the Balkans and further afield.

"Propaganda and subversive activity carried out on this basis from the People's Socialist Republic of Albanian represents flagrant interference in our internal relations and poses a threat to the territorial integrity of our country, which will go on being met by a resolute condemnation by all Communists, people, nations, and nationalities of Yugoslavia." Nevertheless, the draft resolution notes at the end, despite everything Yugoslavia will continue its policy of good-neighbor relations.

DRAFT LCY RESOLUTION ON CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

LD011100 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0535 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Apr (TANJUG) -- The realization of the development goals of our society is inseparably bound up with the development of culture as the content and mode of human life. The development of culture thus conceived implies that working people, in controlling social reproduction as a whole, also control the circumstances of the rule of this cultural life and development. This all demands of the League of Communists (LC) that it continue to stimulate and liberate the creative energy of working people in all areas of social life, it is stressed in the draft resolution on the tasks of the LCY in the development of culture.

In the transformation and self-managing organization of institutions and basic organizations in culture, it is essential to become more rapidly liberated from monopolistic tendencies and elitist prejudices about the extent to which culture is imperiled if working people and citizens are involved in the conduct of cultural policy. There should also be liberation from the oversimplified reduction of self-managing linkage and agreement-reaching in the decision-making process about the narrowest and most specialized questions in the realization of a program of cultural activity.

In the coming period, organized subjective forces will direct their activity toward improving the material position of culture and its economic stability. The tendency up to now to seek solutions chiefly in an administrative manner by restrictive and short-term measures has not led, it is stated, to the economic stabilization of cultural activities, nor has it contributed to the integration of culture into social labor. The improvement of the material position of culture should be sought, the draft resolution stresses in the more organized direct linkage of cultural activities with all parts of associated labor.

The congress document pays appropriate attention to the role of the information media and publishing and to their obligations in the control of trash and in the affirmation of true cultural values. The LC stresses that, in view of the cultural and civilizing importance of books, it is essential to strengthen activity in improving the social and economic position of libraries and publishing activity.

The autonomy of the socialist republics and provinces in the creation of the social and material conditions for the development of cultural activities has accelerated the expansion of scientific and art institutions, the organization of education and upbringing, and institutions for information and cadres. Starting from the already created values and the importance of their contribution in the formation and development of a national and social consciousness, the LC stresstes that it will continue, in the future as well, to base its cultural policy and practice on the equality of the nations and nationalities and their culture.

The free development of the creativity of all the nations and nationalities living in Yugoslavia, and realizing their cultural emancipation, enriches our culture and makes it more varied. Togetherness in diversity is a vital term of reference of Yugoslav cultural identity and an important precondition for the development of the culture of all our nations and nationalities. It will be confirmed as our strong point in proportion to the extent to which we control the tendencies and phenomena of the isolation of culture within national and local frameworks and facilitate the linkage and interpenetration of our cultures, and develop more fully the mutual exchange of cultural values and all other forms of cooperation. In the processes of building up a national consciousness, according to the authors, a special place is taken up by the interpretation and valuing of cultural heritage, a field in which communists should be the champions and exponents of an objective scientific and Marxist valorization of this heritage.

The LCY, in its relation to the liberation of cultural creativity, as a process of the liberation of labor and man, has lone since rejected narrow projections pragmatic decrees, and day-to-day political criteria. However, the struggle for a fuller development of cultural creativity has not been accompanied by a suitable critical valorization of what has been achieved, or by an intensification of theoretical and critical insights into the essence of creative currents. To allow blind market forces to determine the conditions of operation in the field of culture, to seek solutions exclusively in terms of administrative measures, would mean, say the authors of the draft, limiting the scope for expanding true cultural values and the development of creativity.

The LC, it continues, resolutely opposes the phenomena of antisocialist ideological and political activity under the mask of cultural, scientific, and artistic creativity. "The struggle against these phenomena should not be reduced to administrative controls and intervention. In this, the LC is not divesting itself of the right and duty to uncover the meaning of the political tendencies and appearances from anti-socialist positions of those who try to use cultural creativity as a smokescreen for implanting such ideas and notions."

It is the duty of all LCY leaderships and organs, communist-creators, and all LC members, in their ideological activity and while not interfering in aesthetic and specific questions of cultural and artistic creativity and while not reducing it to the ideo-political level, to devote greater attention to the development of ideological unity in the approach to creativity and, in particular, to the greater coordination and better linkage between their activities in this domain.

Appropriate attention in the draft resolution is also paid to the international cultural cooperation of Yugoslavia. It is stressed that our country and the LCY attach great importance to cultural cooperation between countries and people because it contributes to their reapprochement and knowledge of each other. However, in our cooperation with the world, communists must more rapidly overcome weaknesses that have been present for a long time -- passivity, disorganization, submissiveness to alien standards and schemes, and the lack of a critical attitude to various forms of indoctrination. These goals require the constant perfection of cadres for international cultural cooperation, it is stressed in the draft resolution on the talks of the LCY in the development of culture.

PLANINC MEETS EXECUTIVE COUNCIL PRESIDENTS

LD012313 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1549 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Apr (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, had a working meeting today with presidents of the republican and provincial executive councils. The meeting focused on the economic trends at the beginning of the year and the most important tasks for implementation of the policy set out in the resolution on the country's socioeconomic development in 1986.

As stated at the meeting, some positive economic results were achieved in the first 3 months, particularly in industrial manufacturing, where growth considerably exceeded the planned. Overall exports recorded in the same period were above the level envisaged by the 1986 resolution. Our foreign financial obligations are also being met regularly. The tourist season forecast is also quite favorable. There are no serious problems in deliveries and supplies intended for the population and industry. The employment rate is also above the planned level. However, negative trends have been observed in some of the key sectors of economic activity which, unless curbed efficiently and swiftly, could jeopardize realization of the fundamental goals of this year's economic policy. This is particularly the case with the accelerated rise in the inflation rate. According to the figures quotes at the meeting, in relations to December last year, retail prices up to the end of March rose by 20.4 percent, and the cost of living by 18.9 percent. This is a considerable discrepancy to the basic objective of the country's economic policy, which envisages inflation growing at a monthly rate of 3 percent.

It was also stressed that inflationary economic activity still continues.

According to a statement issued after the meeting, it was stressed during the meeting that the prerequisites for an efficient anti-inflationary policy can be provided only if all the main factors in the economic policy and subjects economic activity gear their activity toward increasing exports and export-bound production and, in this way, increase foreign currency inflow. Some of the measures designed to achieve this have already been proposed, while others are being prepared. One of the main topical tasks of the economic policy facing all the users of social resources is to limit all forms of expenditure which have already exceeded the envisaged level. There is also a need for continued efforts aimed at unburdening the economy and realizing the tasks of financial consolidation of the economy and banks, which constitutes the basis for increasing exports and curbing inflation.

It was agreed that the proposed measures submitted to the SFRY Assembly, which are of importance for the implementation of financial consolidation in the economy and the accomplishment of economic policy tasks, must be adhered to.

The meeting also discussed some outstanding issues concerning an agreement, to be reached between the republics and provinces, on securing adequate electricity supplies to Montenegro as a solidarity gesture for its decision not to build a hydroelectric power plant in the Tara River canyon.

BREAD, FLOUR, ELECTRICITY PRICES INCREASE

LD012159 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2001 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, April 1 (TANJUG) -- Prices of bread and flour in Yugoslavia went up 10 percent today, while electricity [words indistinct] cost 17 percent more.

The Federal Statistical Office has revealed that retail prices increased six percent in March compared to February. Prices jumped 88.8 percent in comparison with March last year. The cost of living in the March 1985-March 1986 period went up 81.7 percent.

SERBIAN ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES ALBANIAN REFUGEES

LD012113 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1857 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, April 1 (TANJUG) -- Between 5,000 and 6,000 Albanian refugees have crossed to Yugoslavia since the war. A large number of them went to the West, about 1,300 acquired Yugoslav citizenship, and 599 still have the status of refugees.

A report on the number and status of Albanian refugees was today presented to delegates of the Assembly of the Yugoslav Republic of Serbia, which also includes the province of Kosovo predominantly populated by Albanians. About 450 children from mixed marriages between Albanian refugees and Yugoslav citizens, who are considered Yugoslav citizens by birth, also live in Kosovo.

The greatest influx of refugees from Albania was recorded in 1948, after the Cominform resolution, when Yugoslavia stood up resolutely against Stalin's dictate and attempts to force it to abandon its own road of socialist development and independent foreign policy.

Integration of Albanian refugees is proceeding with considerable difficulty. In accordance with its international obligations and regulations, Yugoslavia is assisting the refugees in various ways to enable them to earn their living. Land was leased to them and jobs found, but a considerable number chose to continue receiving refugee benefits.

The majority of refugees behave loyally and respect the hospitality given to them, the report said. Criminal proceedings on charges of hostile separatist activity were instigated against 36 persons, while 12 persons were charged with lesser offences. However, no expulsion measures were taken.